सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

NAGALAND

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common readers, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrik W. Van Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an

absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

NEW DELHI
July 4, 1988

Registrar General, India
VIJAY S. VERMA

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous Census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A portrait of population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General and Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each state/UT at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V. S. Varma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri Daniel Kent, I.F.A.S. under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The processing of the data was under

taken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Asstt. Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Asstt. Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up.

I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication' particularly S/Shri D. C. Pathak, Investigator and N. Angami, S. A. who have done their best to prepare the write-up. The tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by S/Shri A. Jahan, H. K. Endow, S. A. and Smt. Gopa Das, Computor under the guidance of Shri D. C. Pathak, Investigator. The charts, diagrams, maps etc. were prepared by Shri J. Raibaruah, Sr. Artist. The burnt of typing the manuscript and the tables fell on the shoulders of Smt. Shipra Chakravorty, L.D.C. The proof was checked by Smt. Lucy Kent, Proof Reader. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted cooperation in this venutre.

PLACE : KOHIMA
Date : 29-3-1988

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A short historical background of Nagaland

Nagaland, the sixteenth state of the Indian Union was inaugurated on the 1st December, 1963. Prior to 1874, the Naga Hills district formed a part of undivided province of Bengal. In the year 1881 Naga Hills was established as a district within Assam and it continued till 1957 when by an Act, called the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area Act, 1957 the former Naga Hills district and Tuensang Frontier Division were transferred from Assam state and N.E.F.A. respectively to form a new administrative unit known as Naga Hills-Tuensang Area under the Central Government. Under the provision of the Nagaland Regulation, 1961, the Naga Hills Tuensang Area was redesignated as "Nagaland" and the full-fledged state of Nagaland was inaugurated on the 1st December, 1963.

Brief geographical account of the state

The state of Nagaland is located in the eastern most part of India. The state approximately extends between 25° 11'55" to 27° 2'10" North latitude and 93° 20' to 93° 17'10" East longitude. The total area of the state is 16,579 Km^2 (Provisional) and inhabited by 774,930 persons as per 1981 Census. It is bounded by Assam on the North, North-West and West, Burma and Arunachal Pradesh on the east and Manipur on the South. Except some plain areas on its south western side like Dimapur plains, the rest of the state is completely hilly region with hill ranges which break into a wide chaos of spurs and ridges. The altitude varies between 190 metres to 3048 metres. The highest peak of Nagaland 'Saramati' is situated in Tuensang district at an altitude of 3,826 metres above the sea level. The hills are covered with dense evergreen forests. There exists varieties of flora and fauna all over the state. The climate is cool in most part of the state and the rainfall is heavy during the months of monsoon. There are large number of hill stream spread all over the state. Almost all the streams flow westward and enter Assam plains and finally join the mighty river the 'Brahmaputra'. The state consists of seven districts viz. Kohima, Phek,

Zunheboto, Mokokchung, Tuensang and Mon. 'Kohima' the state capital is situated at an altitude of 4,800 feet above sea level. The most important and lofty ranges viz. Barail range which has several high peaks not only increase the beauty of the entire region but also keeps the climate excellent round the year in and around Kohima town. The famous battle of Kohima between the Japanese invaders and the British army during 2nd world war left some disasterous memories in the town. The world famous war Cemetry and its common epitaph written below speak of selfless sacrifice for the peace & prosperity of mankind.

"When you go home
Tell them of us and say
For your tomorrow
We gave our to-day".

Census in Nagaland

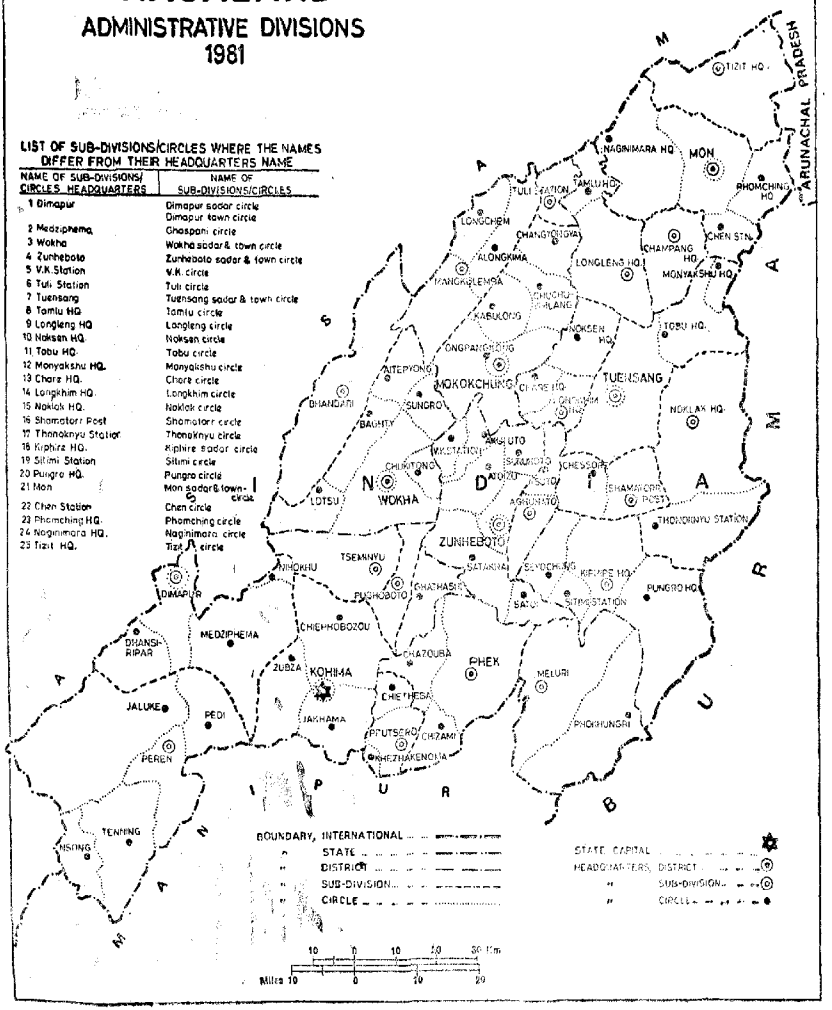
In 1881, Naga hills was established as a district within Assam with the sub-division of Mokokchung and Kohima. The present Mon and Tuensang were not within the Naga Hills district. Though census was not a new thing to the people of nineteenth century of Naga Hills, yet the first official census was taken here in 1891 only, two decades after the first official census of India taken in the year 1871. Since then, tremendous changes have taken place in the history of Nagaland. The first census covering the entire area of Naga hills district was conducted in 1961. The first census conducted in Nagaland after the attainment of statehood was in 1971 and as such the 1981 Census was the second of its kind for the state as a whole.

A total population of 774,930 was recorded for the state in 1981 which was about 1/884 of 685,184,692 population of India. This enormous difference of proportion between Nagaland population and the National population does not necessarily reflect a little difference in the state of its citizens but they also enjoy the equal right, facilities and opportunities guaranteed by the constitution of our country.

The facilities for census taking improved considerably in the latest census conducted during February, 1981. Better communication and conveyance facilities enable the enumerators to undergo exhaustive training before going house to

NAGALAND

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981



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house to canvass the various census schedules including the individual slip which can be termed as the mini biography of each individual. These minibiographics combined together to present a clear and whole picture of the family, village, circle, district and ultimately the state as a whole.

Unlike 1961 and 1971 censuses, the enumeration of 1981 census was completely peaceful, and there was no obstacle to face by the enumerators/charge officers. The enumeration of 1981 census commenced on 9th February, 1981 and completed on 28th February, 1981. The submission of all the records was completed latest by 12 March, 1981 and the report on provisional population of Nagaland was brought out on 25th March, 1981. Population census is the counting of all persons in an area, recording certain basic characteristics of each person such as age, sex, marital status, religion, mother tongue, literacy and economic activity. The term 'census' according to United Nations, is a total process of collecting, dealing and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining to specified time or times to all persons in a country or limited territory. Today the census has become indispensible instrument of policy making and planned development. The census is not just a mere counting of heads but a scientific enquiry intended to present a complete and objective picture of man and woman in his/her social cultural and economic setting. In our country a population census is taken at an interval of ten years.

Earlier many common people were of the opinion that census is just counting of heads and its statistical details have no practical purpose and any book on such matter is dull and dry. But today many people including planners, and research workers turn to depend on census data as the most reliable and acceptable one. Our state is fast developing and our people have become keenly aware of such activities. Every village has a village council and village development board. Every village demands school, dispensary, water supply, electricity, constructing of road etc. These demands cannot be justified without the number of persons being known whereas population is growing in geometrical progression, the size of land cannot be expanded. We are aware of the fact that land is subject to the law of deminishing returns. Unless we study population in its correct perspective and take

steps to chek its growth a population explosion is bound to take place.

History of Indian Census

The history of Indian Census is infact a fascinating one. More than 2,000 years ago, Arthasastra of Kautilya prescribed the collection of population statistics as state policy for the purpose of taxation. The edicts of Ashoka in the third century B. C. referred to census as a permanent institution. The Indian kings were also known to have undertaken a rough census of population. The objectives of ancient census were unpopular among the people and in the medieval period census was almost given up but the modern state felt the need of census data on various purposes such as demarcation of electoral areas, scientific developmental planning and administration of educational, health and other social welfare programmes. Some western countries like Canada and Scandinavian were among the first to have attempted a proper population census. U.S.A. had a regular decennial population census since 1790 and U. K. took its first regular census in 1801. In India, too, East India company made an estimates of population from local possessions even from the middle of 17th century.

The first census of India under the British rule was ordered in 1871. The enumeration was spread over 5 years from 1867 to 1872 in different parts of the country being enumerated in different years. The census was neither uniform nor did it cover the entire country except that the census schedule was uniform. The next census was taken in 1881 throughout the entire country. Since then the Indian census has taken place with unerring regularity once in every 10 years. The Indian census had an unbroken chain of regular decennial modern census over the last 100 years. Till 1931 census, enumeration was a one day affairs through out the country, though houselisting operation was prepared a few days in advance. The object of taking one day census was to find out all people in their homes, in a given area at that particular point of time. It must be simultaneous all over the country. As you would appreciate, conducting the enumeration of all the people living in every corner of our country at a fixed hour was hardly possible. Therefore, a period of about three weeks preceding the reference date has been fixed

as a period of enumeration. In 1981, the period from 9th February to 1st March, 1981 was fixed for the purpose. In order to bring the record up to date, census enumerators went round their jurisdiction again on a revisit, around the reference date. During this revisit the census enumerator enumerated any fresh arrival in his jurisdiction and also took into account any birth or death that might have taken place in any of the households after his previous visit. During the enumeration period every body is expected to be enumerated at the place of his normal residence i.e at the respective household but not at the place of congregation. If a person resides away from his household during the enumeration for a certain period, he is eligible for enumeration at that place. If on the other hand he has been away throughout the enumeration period he was not considered for enumeration at his normal residence. He was enumerated where ever he was found during this period. As a precautionary measure against double counting such persons were coutioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again in case they move out from those places during the period of enumeration.

Now, let us know something about households. A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen. Households are of three types, viz, normal household, Institutional household and houseless household. In our state the joint family system is not prevalent and as such a household normally consists of husband and wife with their unmarried children and some dependents. They may also be one member household, two members household or a multi-members household. These are generally normal households. There were also special arrangement to enumerated person in camps, cantonments, Jails, hospitals, boarding houses, hostels where normally unrelated persons stay together. These households are categorised as institutional households. Beggars, vagrant and pavement dwellers constitute the houseless population. They were enumerated on the night of 28th February, 1981.

How census is organised

The first and foremost thing was to locate every village and town and every human habitation, be it a regular village or a cluster of houses in a remote forest or hilly terrain and

then to locate every house in each such habitation or settlement. The entire area in the state was fully covered without omission or over lapping. every individual. the particulars of individual and household were recorded on certain prescribed schedules accurately with a reference to a particular point of time by the enumerators who were carefully trained for this purpose. The first stage of preparation for the census therefore, was the building up district and circle map indicating the boundaries of administrative units down to the village level. The state is divided into definite administrative territory down to the smallest unit of a village or a town. With a view to developing a location code under which each state, district, circle, village or town, ward and enumerators block wise allotted with a separate series of numbers. After having finalised the village and town list the enumerator was required to prepare the layout sketch of every village and town in which the location of every building and house, residential or non-residential, should be shown and important landmarks such as road, river, well, churches, temple and public park should be indicated. This serves as a basis for the allotment of house numbers which can be indicated on the layout sketch and those can be marked on the doors of houses on the eve of the house-numbering operations. The notional map with adequate details to identify every house go a long way in achieving the ultimate demarcation of the jurisdictions of the enumerators blocks so as to ensure equitable load on the enumerators and complete coverage of area. The enumerators' blocks were carved out covering on an average 150 households in rural areas and 120 households in urban areas. An enumerator was engaged for houselisting operations in such block.

The process of house numbering and houselisting operation for the year 1981 census was completed on 30th May, 1980 in this state. The number of houses and the number of persons residing in the household thrown up by this operation provide an excellent frame for the main operation to follow. The size of enumerator's block for actual enumeration was carved out on the basis of houselisting operation keeping to a general yard stick of 750 persons or 200 households for rural areas and 600 persons or 150 households for urban areas which was considered feasible to cover up his jurisdiction within the enumeration period from 9th February

to 28th February, 1981. To supervise the work of enumerators one supervisor was engaged per every 4 to 6 enumerators. The number of enumeration block, into which the state was divided for census taking was 1605. All together there were 1,605 enumerators, 325 supervisors, 76 charge officers, 13 SDO (C), 7 Principal census officers, 7 district census officers and 3 Additional census officers. The bulk of the enumeration was done by the primary teacher, middle and high school teachers. 95% of enumerators and supervisors were primary and middle school teachers who rightly deserved the gratitute of the census department for the successful completion of the census work of 1981.

Census houses and disabled population

The table H-1 reveals that out of 180,270 census houses in the state, the largest number has been recorded in the Kohima district with 61,744 houses followed by with much gap, Tuensang district with 32,732 houses. The Wokha district recorded the smallest number of 12,013 houses. The use of census houses is divided into two parts i.e. vacant census and occupied census houses. Out of 7,315 vacant houses in the state Kohima district recorded highest number of 3,421 among the districts while the smallest number of 210 has been recorded in Wokha district. The distribution of category-wise occupied census houses in the state reveals that 143,747 are residential, 2,200 shop cum residence, 720 workshop cum residence including household industry, shop excluding eating houses 3,036, factories, workshops and work sheds 2,589 etc.

Table H-2 provides data on disabled population by type of disability, under three types—totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. The close examination of data at state level reveals that there are in all 2,792 disabled persons out of which overwhelming majority of 2,724 are netted from rural areas. Out of 2,792 disabled persons in the state, totally blind constitutes 518 persons, totally crippled 573 persons and totally dumb 1,701 persons.

There was a well-knit organisation carefully built up from enumerators as the bottom to the Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland as the top in the shape of a pyramid. The base of this pyramid was shouldered by the huge army

of enumeratoss. The next step up was supervisors. Above them were the charge officer. In Nagaland, all the circles, towns and grade-II sub-divisions were constituted as charges. Above them were the sub-divisional census officers who were incharge of grade-I sub-divisions. On its above step were the Additional District Census Officers shouldered by the DDO(C) headquarters. The next was the District Census Officers headed by the Additional Deputy Commissioners/District Planning Officers. All the Deputy Commissioners were declared as the principal district Census Officers. Finally the Director of Census Operations was at the top of the pyramid who had the overall control of the entire census operations.

The Census Law

The Census law guarantees that the information given by any person in reply to the questions of the enumerators will be absolutely confidential and cannot be used against any person in the court of law. Every citizen is expected to extend his willing co-operation in furnishing the requisite details to the census taker at the time of enumeration at all the stages. The Central Government notified in the official gazette under the provision of Act no. 37 of 1948 that a census of the population of India would be taken during the year 1981, the reference date of which would be sunrise on the 1st March, 1981. On the basis of this notification and under the provision of the census Act, 1948 the census of 1981 was conducted in the entire country. This act clothes census officials with powers to obtain co-operation from the public, local bodies and Government and non-government organisations. The success of 1981 census is a tribute to the willing co-operation of the citizens on the one hand and to the selfless dedicated workers on the other hand.

Announcing the first result

The Census enumeration of 1981 was completed in the state on 5th March, 1981 along with the rest of the country. The Provisional Population of the state obtained from enumerators' abstract and District abstract were communicated to the Registrar General on 10th March, 1981. The Registrar General consolidated the provisional population total from all the states and union territories and released the all India provisional population total on 17th March, 1981. The provisional population total of Nagaland was released to the

press on 25th March, 1981 in the form of a booklet. Subsequently the final figures were arrived and published on 25th September, 1982 in the form "Paper-2 of 1981 Census". While the final population was arrived at, it was found that only 1,649 persons were added to the provisional population constituting a difference of 0.21%. This negligible increase of the population could prove a tribute to the careful and earnest work put by the enumeration agency.

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE

By now, we know something about Census taking in this country and why and how go about counting people once in 10 years. According to our last population count in 1981, there are 774,930 souls in our state. For the country as a whole the total population is 685,184,962. Our state population is therefore, 0.11% of the total population of India. In other words, out of every 884 persons in our country one hails from Nagaland.

Nagaland is also one of the smaller states of the union of India, occupying the 21st position in regard to population. Our neighbouring states like Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya have occupied at 18th, 19th and 20th position respectively in terms of population.

The following table gives an idea about the comparative rank size of population amongst the states of our country.

TABLE 2.1

Rank in 1981	Country/State	Population, 1981
1	2	3
	India**	**685,184,692**
1.	Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013
2.	Bihar	69,914,734
3.	Maharashtra	62,784,171
4.	West Bengal	54,580,647
5.	Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673
6.	Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844
7.	Tamil Nadu	48,408,077
8.	Karnataka	37,135,714
9.	Rajasthan	34,261,862
10.	Gujarat	34,085,799

TABLE 2·1—*contd.*

1	2	3
11.	Orissa	26,370,271
12.	Kerala	25,453,680
13.	Assam*	19,896,843
14.	Punjab	16,788,915
15.	Haryana	12,922,618
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389
17.	Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818
18.	Tripura	2,053,058
19.	Manipur	1,420,953
20.	Meghalaya	1,335,819
21.	Nagaland	774,930
22.	Sikkim	316,385

***Projected population**

****Including projected population of Assam**

It is interesting to note that even total population of our state is very meagre compared to big cities of the other states. The population of Calcutta city (M.C.) alone is 3,305,006 and that of greater Bombay is 8,243,405. The population of Darjeeling, the smallest district of West Bengal with an area of 3,149 km^2 is 1,024,269. In other words, the population of our state is much less than the population of a number of cities in India or even the smallest district of West Bengal viz. Darjeeling.

Uttar Pradesh continues to dominate and retains its first position. Most of the other states have continued to retain their original ranks i.e. of 1971. Rajasthan has overtaken Gujarat and moved up from 10th place in 1971 to the 9th place in 1981. Jammu & Kashmir has moved down from 16th place in 1971 to 17th place in 1981. Our state retained same position both in 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

Distribution of population

The population varies from district to district and its distribution among them is uneven. Uttar Pradesh tops the list among the states in respect of population. This state is

divided into 56 districts. The highest average population of a district among the states and union territories of India is recorded in West Bengal. where the average population is 3,411,290. "Twenty four Parganas" a district of West Bengal is the most populous district in India with a population of 10.739,439. The average population of our district is 1.1 lakh. Arunachal Pradesh, a neighbouring state of Nagaland is having a population of 631,839 but in terms of area, it occupies 13th rank in the country.

The table 2.2 below shows the 1981 population in seven districts of our state.

TABLE 2.2

Rank in 1981	District	Population in 1981	Rank in 1971
1	2	3	4
1.	Kohima	250,105	1
2.	Tuensang	152,332	2
3.	Mokokchung	104,193	3
4.	Mon	78,938	4
5.	Phek	70,618	6
6.	Zunheboto	61,161	5
7.	Wokha	57,583	7

In 1971 Census, there were only three districts viz. Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang. But in 1973 four more new districts have been created from these three districts and declared as separate districts vide Government of Nagaland order No. APA-15/12/71 dated 19th December, 1973. Phek sub-division was declared as a separate district from Kohima. Wokha and Zunheboto districts were created from Mokokchung district. Similarly Mon was bifurcated from Tuensang district and declared as a separate district. Only two districts namely Kohima and Tuensang have their population above the state average of 110,704 out of which Kohima district records as the most populous district with a population of 250.105. Kohima district also maintained its first rank both in 1981 and in 1971 Censuses. Wokha district has placed at the lowest rank with a population of 57,583.

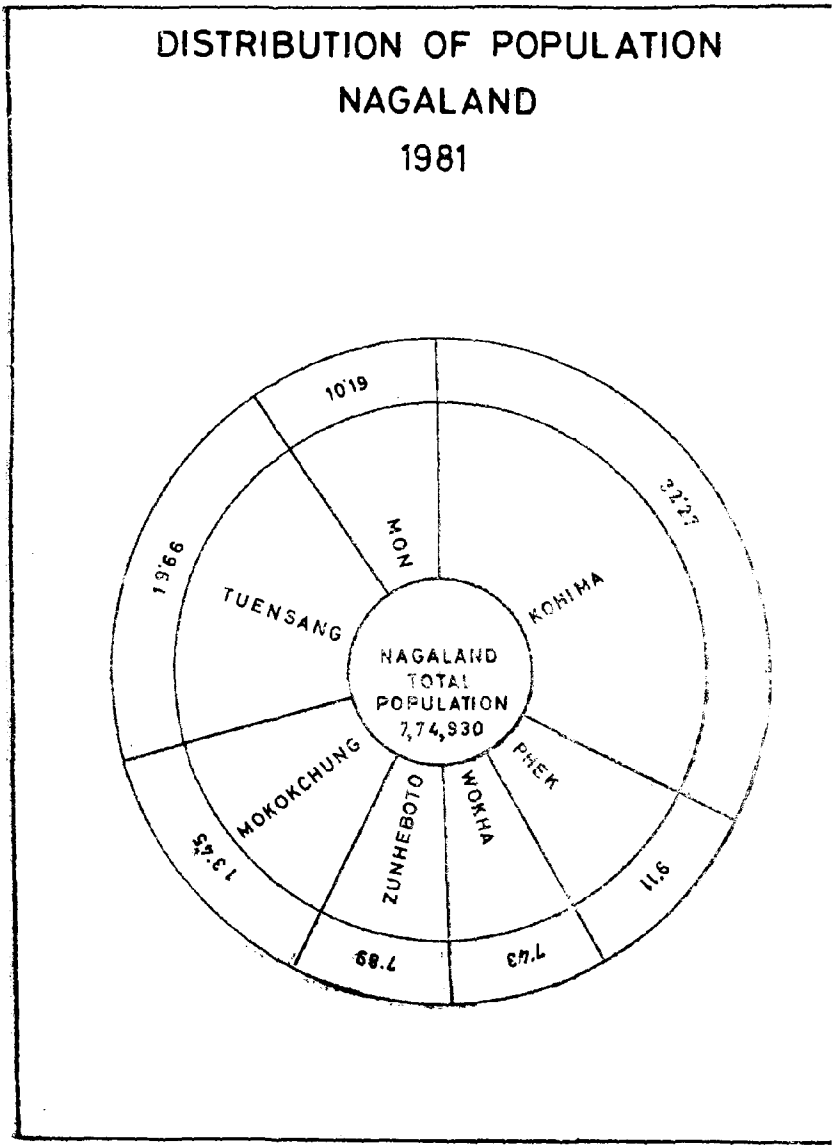
Table 2.3 shows a relative average population size of a district in respect of states.

TABLE 2.3

Rank in 1981	Country/State/U.T.	Average population size of a district
1	2	3
	India	**1,659,072**
1.	West Bengal	3,411,290
2.	Tamil Nadu	3,025,505
3.	Maharashtra	2,414,776
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2,328,247
5.	Bihar	2,255,314
6.	Kerala	2,121,140
7.	Orissa	2,028,482
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1,979,679
9.	Karnataka	1,954,511
10.	Gujarat	1,793,989
11.	Punjab	1,399,076
12.	Rajasthan	1,317,764
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1,159,530
14.	Haryana	1,076,885
15.	Tripura	684,353
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	427,671
17.	Himachal Pradesh	356,735
18.	Meghalaya	267,164
19.	Manipur	236,826
20.	Nagaland	110,704
21.	Sikkim	79,096

During 1981 Census the whole state was divided into 69 administrative circles within seven districts. In 1971 Census there were only three towns in Nagaland namely, Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung while in 1981 Census four more new towns have come up, such as Tuensang, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mon.

Pic chart showing the distribution of population among districts and circles of Nagaland.



A town requires to fulfill the following conditions to be treated as a town according to 1981 Census : (a) All places with a municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or notified area. (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria : (1) Population should be more than 5,000, (2) 75% of the male population should be non-agriculturist, and (3) the density of population should not be less than 400 km^2 (or 1000 per sq mile).

The urban criterion of 1981 was same as that of 1961 and 1971. However, whereas workers in occupations of fishing, livestock, hunting, logging, plantations and orchards etc. (falling in industrial category-III) were treated as coming under non-agricultural activities in 1961 and 1971 Censuses. In the 1981 Census, these activities were treated as agricultural activities for purposes of determining the male working population in non-agricultural activities.

Table 2.4 below gives the population of all the 69 circles and seven towns arranged according to rank size population.

TABLE 2.4

Rank	Circle	Population
1	2	3
1.	Dimapur Sadar	35,085
2.	Ongpangkong	25,970
3.	Chiephobozou	21,380
4.	Longleng	20,829
5.	Ghaspani	18,773
6.	Wokha Sadar	18,596
7.	Zakhama	18,104
8.	Pfutsero	16,073
9.	Noklak	15,692
10.	Mon Sadar	15,570
11.	Nihokhu	15,278
12.	Tseminyu	15,209
13.	Jaluke	14,883
14.	Champang	14,693
15.	Phek Sadar	13,609

TABLE 2.4—*contd.*

1	2	3
16.	Naginimara	12,903
17.	Tuensang Sadar	12,872
18.	Kiphire Sadar	12,737
19.	Chazouba	12,579
20.	Sataka	11,143
21.	Tuli	10,586
22.	Chizami	10,411
23.	Phomching	10,214
24.	Tobu	9,949
25.	Kabulong	9,848
26.	Chen	9,616
27.	Dhansiripar	9,059
28.	Tizit	9,044
29.	Chuchuyimlang	8,828
30.	Alongkima	8,764
31.	Mangkulemba	8,665
32.	Pungro	8,283
33.	Changtongya	8,278
34.	Longkhim	8,138
35.	Shamatorr	7,844
36.	Bhandari	7,820
37.	Zubza	7,815
38.	Meluri	7,628
39.	Atoizu	7,493
40.	Aghunato	7,389
41.	Chietheba	7,280
42.	Monyakshu	6,836
43.	Noksen	6,694
44.	Zunheboto Sadar	6,650
45.	Chare	6,616
46.	Pughoboto	6,382
47.	Suruhoto	6,311
48.	Thonoknyu	6,146
49.	Aitepyong	6,140
50.	Pedi	5,507
51.	Seyochung	5,298
52	Longchem	5,194
53.	Sungro	5,085
54.	Ghathashi	4,976
55.	Tamlu	4,875

TABLE 2.4—*concld.*

1	2	3
56.	Asuto	4,736
57.	Chessore	4,710
58.	Akuluto	4,428
59.	Peren	4,388
60.	Baghty	4,381
61.	Tenning	4,343
62.	Chukitong	4,006
63.	Lotsu	3,375
64.	V. K.	3,164
65.	Sitimi	2,613
66.	Satoi	2,169
67.	Nsong	1,705
68.	Khezhakenoma	1,670
69.	Phokhungri	1,368

Rank	Town	Population
1	2	3
1.	Kohima	34,340
2.	Dimapur	32,878
3.	Mokokchung	18,060
4.	Tuensang	12,200
5.	Wokha	8,180
6.	Zunheboto	7,678
7.	Mon	6,898

Density of population

The density of population is determined by dividing the total population of a given region by its total area. In other words, density of population means land-people-ratio. The density of population for our country as a whole recorded in the 1981 Census was 216 persons per square kilometre. As per the 1981 Census, Nagaland occupies the 20th position, i.e. 47 persons per sq. km. in respect of density of population

among the states (excluding Assam). Kerala state records the highest density of 655 persons per sq. km. This state has been considered as one of the most crowded states in the country. The state of Kerala is followed by the state of West Bengal with a density of 615 persons per sq. km. On the other hand Arunachal Pradesh is having the lowest density of population in our country with 8 persons per sq. km. Table 2.5 below gives us a clear picture of density of population of the states and union territories.

TABLE 2.5

Rank	Country/State/Union Territory	Density of population per km²
1	2	3
	INDIA	**216***
	STATES	
1	Kerala	655
2	West Bengal	615
3	Bihar	402
4	Uttar Pradesh	377
5	Tamil Nadu	372
6	Punjab	333
7	Haryana	292
8	Maharashtra	204
9	Tripura	196
10	Andhra Pradesh	195
11	Karnataka	194
12	Gujarat	174
13	Orissa	169
14	Madhya Pradesh	118
15	Rajasthan	100
16	Himachal Pradesh	77
17	Manipur	64
18	Meghalaya	60
19	Jammu & Kashmir	59
20	Nagaland	47
21	Sikkim	45

TABLE 2.5—*contd.*

1	2	3
	UNION TERRITORIES	
1	Delhi	4,194
2	Chandigarh	3,961
3	Lakshadweep	1,258
4	Pondicherry	1,229
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	285
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	211
7	Andaman & Nicobar Island	23
8	Mizoram	23
9	Arunachal Pradesh	8

NOTE :—(*i*) The density has been worked out on comparable data. Excludes Assam from the statement as no census was held there in 1981. The ranking of Assam if worked out on projected population will be as follows :

13. ASSAM : (*ii*) While working out the 254 density of India, Jammu & Kashmir has been excluded as comparable figures of area and population are not available for that state.

*The density has been worked out on comparable data.

Now let us see the pattern of density of population in different districts of our state during the last three censuses as per table shown below :

TABLE 2.6

Rank in 1981	State/District	Density of population		
		1981	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5
	Nagaland	47	31	22
1	Mokokchung	65	51	36
2	Kohima	62	32	19
3	Zunheboto	49	38	30
4	Mon	44	36	28
5	Tuensang	36	26	20
6	Phek	35	22	17
7	Wokha	35	24	18

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As we know, Nagaland attained its statehood in the year 1963 and as such we could give a comparative statement only for last twenty years. The districts of Mokokchung, Kohima, Zunheboto and Mon are having density more than the state average in 1971 whereas except Mon in 1981 and Kohima in 1961 the remaining three districts retain their density higher than the state average. The districts of Wokha, Phek and Tuensang are having density always less than state average during the last three censuses. The geographical location of Mokokchung districts is more favourable having potentiality to sustain a higher density of population.

We are aware of the fact that a birth adds to the population even if it depletes. The births and deaths are the two natural processes which go on unassumingly over the years so that population changes continuously. The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths is defined as natural increase or decrease. There is one more factor viz migration which effects the population. A population decreases by the number which migrates outside and increases to the extent of persons migrating into it. These four factor namely births, deaths, inmigration and out-migration determine the growth of population in a given region. Population is a dynamic variable which varies at every instant of time. Hence, this natural law is applicable to our small state too. The density of population in our country in 1971 was 177 persons per sq. km^2. It was 216 persons per km^2 in 1981, a rise of 39 persons per sq. km over a decade. In our state also there has been an increase of 16 persons during the last ten years. The density of population in our state is expected to increase further in the coming years due to various factors including growth of population.

How are we housed ?

Housing is one of the most basic needs of life. A roof over the head is the most elementary need next to two square meals a day and a few cloths to cover one's body with. Census is an important source of information regarding the condition of housing in the country. All the details about houses are available in our Part-VIII-Household Tables.

The housing standard of our state is comparatively poor. In our villages, our people use thatch, palm leaf (takopat) and also C.G.I. sheet roofs. Most of the structures are of bamboo and wood only. While constructing a house, ropes of creepers, climbers, bamboo split, bark, etc. are used. Walls are generally made of bamboo mat. Most of our houses are generally one or two roomed, having one fire place for cooking purpose and a few cots inside the same house to sleep on. Housing conditions are relatively improving in most of the villages in Nagaland. Unlike early 1970 the villagers are now turning to replace thatch and palm leaf with C.G.I. sheet roofing. In early 1960 and 1970's only husband and wife with their minor children sleep together at night because all the grown up children used to go to their dormitories. In most of the villages there were male and female youth dormitories where boys and girls sleep at night untill they reach the marriageable age. But now a days except few villages, most of the villagers in Nagaland have abandoned dormitory system. The moment a boy attains marriageable age, he constructs a new house for his family in the village. Thus the number of houses in a village goes on increasing reasonably every year.

Table 2.7 gives details about the number of houses, number of households and the average size of a household during the 1971 and 1981, censues.

TABLE 2.7

State/District	No. of occupied residential houses, 1981	No. of households 1981	Average size of household	
			1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland . .	149,391	149,480	5.18	4.96
Kohima . .	49,632	49,718	5.03	4.51
Phek . . .	13,543	13,543	5.21	4.55
Wokha . .	10,700	10,700	5.38	4.69
Zunheboto . .	11,517	11,517	5.31	5.18
Mokokchung .	21,298	21,301	4.89	5.23
Tuensang . .	29,021	29,021	5.24	4.75
Mon . . .	13,680	13,680	5.77	6.04

In Nagaland there are 149,391 occupied residential houses to accomodate a population of 774,930 as per 1981

census. The building materials used for construction of residential houses are C.G.I. sheet, thatch, leaves, reeds, bamboo and reed, which are cheap and common but inflamable materials. In the villages the houses are constructed without any specific plan and as such fire accidents are frequent specially in the windy season. In most of the villages the church, Panchayat hall and school buildings are very prominant. Most of these buildings are having C.G.I. sheet roofing. The walls and floors are of sown timber and bricks. The buildings of the church are usually constructed at the centre place of the village or at the most convenient place for the villagers. The Panchayat halls which are normally constructed by the villagers collectively on a permanent basis by raising fund or provided by the Village Development Board. Every village is provided with at least one school by the education department depending on the size of population.

The average size of a household in Nagaland in 1971 was 4.96 persons. From the 1981 Census figures we find that the average size of the household in this state as a whole has gone up to 5.18 persons. The districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto and Tuensang recorded a reasonable increase in the average size of household during 1971-1981. A slight decrease has, however been observed in average size of household in Mokochung and Mon districts. We can, however say that the average size of a household in our state is around 5 members.

It will be interesting to know something in respect of town in the state. In Nagaland there are seven towns namely Kohima, Dimapur, Mokokchung, Tuensang, Mon, Wokha and Zunheboto. Among the towns, Dimapur is the only town located in the plain area and suitable for construction of modern buildings. It is the only town which has got air service, train communication and National Highways. About 42% of the households in our state live in one roomed houses and 34% live in houses having two rooms. That is to say 76% of the total households do not have more than two rooms. The corresponding proportion of households having three roomed, four roomed and five roomed houses are 14. 4, and 1 respectively. Coming back to districts, it is noticed that Tuensang has the highest percentage of 57 with one roomed houses followed by Phek district with 55%.

Table 2.8 below shows the district wise percentage distribution of houses.

TABLE 2.8

No. of rooms in occupation of household	Nagaland		Kohima		Phek		Wokha	
	No. of house-hold	% to state house-hold	No. of house-hold	% to Dist. house-hold	No. of house-hold	% to Dist. house-hold	No. of house-hold	% to Dist. household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
*Total of rooms	149,461	100.00	49,736	100.00	13,540	100.00	10,707	100.00
One room	63,190	42.28	18,157	36.51	7,572	55.92	2,090	19.52
Two rooms	50,934	34.08	17,172	34.53	4,164	30.75	4,604	43.00
Three rooms	22,137	14.81	8,791	17.68	1,083	8.00	2,657	24.82
Four rooms	7,096	4.75	2,946	5.92	458	3.38	867	8.10
Five rooms	2,075	1.39	881	1.77	65	0.48	254	2.37
Six rooms and above rooms . .	1,483	0.99	780	1.57	66	0.49	141	1.32
Unspecified number of rooms .	19	0.01	1	..	..	..	..	..

*Includes institutional and houseless households.

TABLE 2.8—*contd.*

No. of rooms in occupation of household	Zunheboto		Mokokchung		Tuensang		Mon	
	No. of household	% to Dist. household	No. of household	% to Dist. household	No. of household	% to Dist. household	No. of household	% to Dist. household
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
*Total of rooms	11,521	100.00	21,297	100.00	29,020	100.00	13,640	100.00
One room	4,072	35.34	8,598	40.37	16,795	57.87	5,906	43.30
Two rooms	5,459	47.38	6,744	31.67	8,094	27.89	4,697	34.44
Three rooms	1,301	11.29	3,532	16.58	2,754	9.49	2019	14.80
Four rooms	369	3.20	1,292	6.07	646	2.23	518	3.80
Five rooms	110	0.95	424	1.99	238	0.82	103	0.76
Six rooms and above rooms	91	0.79	261	1.23	97	0.33	47	0.34
Unspecified number of rooms	..	..	1	..	16	0.06	..	..

*Includes institutional and houseless households.

As usual, along with inhabitants in regular households, census of houseless persons and those who are residing in institutions like hospitals, jails, hostels, etc. have also been taken. According to 1981 census, 27,859 persons live in the various institutions. The table 2.9 shows the districtwise institutional households and population in Nagaland according to 1981 Census.

TABLE 2.9

State/District	No. of institutional households	Institutional population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland . .	**1,565**	**27,859**	**25,987**	**1,872**
Kohima . .	559	12,012	11,367	645
Phek . . .	135	3,052	2,706	346
Wokha . .	37	1,242	1,216	26
Zunheboto . .	92	1,423	1,289	134
Mokokchung .	210	2,689	2,360	329
Tuensang . .	241	4,625	4,275	350
Mon . . .	291	2,816	2,774	42

Houseless persons are those who live on road side, platforms of railway station and in jungles without having constructed a hut. In 1981 Census houseless population in the state comes to 258 out of which 232 persons are found in Kohima district alone mostly in Dimapur town. The remaining 26 persons were found in Mokokchung district. The houseless persons were not found in other five districts. While compared with 1971 census, the houseless population has come down from 895 to 258 persons in 1981. In fact, it is encouraging to see that houseless population is reducing in the state. The small number of houseless population perhaps may be due to cold winter weather in the entire state which prevent people to sleep in the open. The houseless population consisted of porters in railway station in Dimapur town,

beggar's who are normally pavement dwellers and some engaged in plantation in the jungle temporarily without constructing even huts. The houseless beggars and lunatics were however not found during enumeration.

Growth rate of population in India

Table 2.10 below gives the decadal net changes of population since 1901 to 1981 in our country.

TABLE 2.10

Year	Population	Net change during decade	Growth rate during decade
1	2	3	4
1901 . . .	238,396,327	..	..
1911 . . .	252,093,390	+13,697,063	+5.75
1921 . . .	251,321,213	—772,177	—0.31
1931 . . .	278,977,238	+27,656,025	+11.00
1941 . . .	318,660,580	+39,683,342	+14.22
1951 . . .	361,088,090	+20,420,485	+13.31
1961 . . .	439,234,771	+77,682,873	+21.51
1971 . . .	548,159,652	+108,924,881	+24.80
1981 . . .	685,184,692	+137,025,040	+25.00

It is noticed that the growth of population was usually low from 1901 to 1921. The remaining three decades viz., 1921 to 1931, 1931 to 1941 and 1941 to 1951 were consistanly up and steady. The subsequent decades viz., 1951—61, 1961—1971 and 1971—81 were marked by a high growth rate computed at 21.51%, 24.80% and 25.00% respectively. Prior to 1921, femines and epidemics were widely prevelent which accounted for high mortality. During the last three

decades advances in medical science put an effective check on the death rate leading to a sharp fall there in. On the other hand, the birth rate remained either constant or with marginal fall resulting in an unprecedened growth of population throughout the country. As we know, growth rate of our population depends largely on the birth, death and migration. In our country except in certain areas migration plays an insignificant role. The birth rate remained high in all the years with only a slight fluctuation in 1921 and even after 1921 it had dropped slightly. The birth rate of India in 1981 was 33.9. The death rate on the other hand remained high up to 1921. The death rate during 1891—1901 was around 44 per one thousand person. It fell to 23 during 1961—71 and subsequently to 12.5 in 1981. Earlier, femines and epidemics were common in all over the country which caused a high mortality but later on with the progressive improvement in Transport and communication enabling quick movement of foods and medicines to the affected areas of famines and epidemics, death rate started falling progressively.

During the last few decades with the advances of medical sciences and development of public health and sanitary measures there has been a sharp fall in the death rate though no significant change in the birth rate is in evidence. According to calculations made by demographers the death rate is likely to decline still further in the coming decades and might be comparable to that prevailing in the Western countries before the end of the present century.

Growth rate of population of Nagaland

How does the growth rate of population of our state compares to all India pattern ? Prior to the 1961 Census Nagaland was a district in Assam having the headquarter at Kohima with a sub-division with its headquarter at Mokokchung. Tuensang and Mon districts were a part of the then NEFA. Thus census data in respect of our state are available since 1901 to 1951 for Kohima and Mokokchung only. Hence, it is not possible to give comparative population figure for all the districts starting from 1901 to 1951. In 1951 Census an area covering 129.5 km^2 was taken into account for census out of the present jurisdiction of Tuensang and Mon districts.

Chart showing the growth rates of population in Nagaland since 1901.

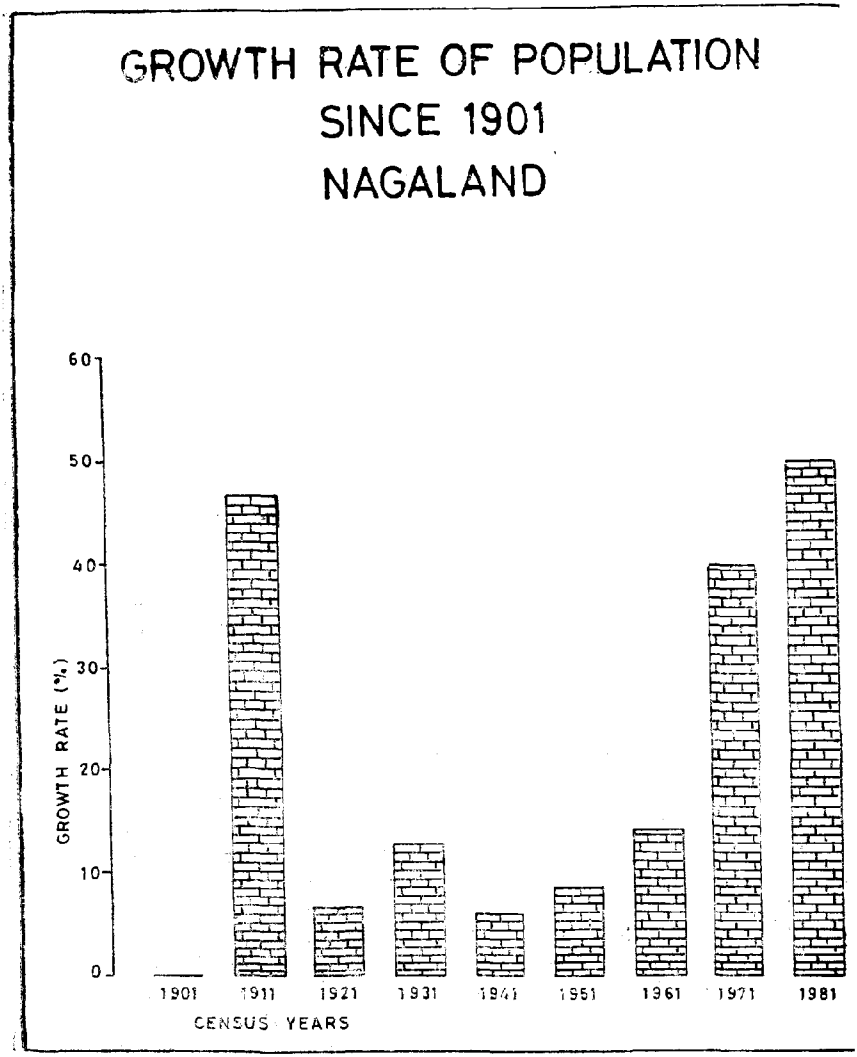


Table 2.11 gives below an idea of the growth rate of population from 1901 to 1981 in Nagaland.

TABLE 2.11

Year	Population	Net change of population during the decade	Growth rate of population during the decades
1	2	3	4
1901 . . .	101,550	—	—
1911 . . .	149,038	+47,488	+46.76
1921 . . .	158,801	+9,763	+6.55
1931 . . .	178,844	+20,043	+12.62
1941 . . .	189,641	+10,797	+6.04
1951 . . .	212,975	+16,309*	+8.60
1961 . . .	369,200	+28,975*	+14.07
1971 . . .	516,449	+147,249	+39.88
1981 . . .	774,930	+258,481	+50.05

NOTE :—*In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 km of area only. In 1961 Census, the censused area of Tuensang district was increased to 53567 km². Hence net change and growth rate of population of Tunesang district have not been taken into account.

The growth rate of the state during 1901 to 1911 was the highest when computed to 46.76%. The growth rate remained steady till 1960, except for a decade 1921—1931.

In 1941 Census the growth rate again remained low. The reason might be, the second world war which was in full of swing and many Nagas went out for joining either army or labour corps. It may be plausible reason for fall of growth rate. During the decade 1941—1951 also Naga Hills suffered on account of the Japanese invasion. The Japanese came as far as Kohima town in 1944. The decade was not free from epidemics as a result growth of population did not go up much.

The growth rate of population in our state during the last two decades 1961—1971 and 1971—1981 was very high compared to all India figure at 24.80% and 25.00% respectively.

The percentage increase of population for the last two decades was 39.99 and 50.05 in Nagaland.

District-wise growth rate

Due to non-availability of comparable area, the district-wise growth rate from 1901 to 1951 cannot be discussed here. However, it is noticed from our past record that the then Mokokchung sub-division (presently, Mokokchung, Zunheboto and Wokha district) was having higher growth rate than Kohima sub-division (presently, Kohima and Phek districts) since 1901 to 1961. The growth rate of Mokokchung sub-division during the period, 1901 to 1951 was 146.00% while in Kohima sub-division, it was only 69.97%. Again during the decade 1951—61 the growth rate in Mokokchung district was 16.79% while in Kohima district, it was recorded only 11.08%. Growth rate for all the 7 districts has been shown since 1961 to 1981. But the last two decades 1961—71 and 1971—81 show entirely reverse position in the growth rate of population between the two districts. In 1971 Census Kohima district has shown a net increase of 66,280 persons whereas Mokokchung district had only 42,241 persons. Again in 1981 Census Kohima district has a net increase of 119,495 persons against 21,341 persons in Mokokchung district. The district of Kohima, Phek and Wokha have shown high increase in the growth rate of population during 1971—81.

In the 1981 Census Mokokchung and Mon districts show entirely reverse picture. The growth rate of population has gone down from 41.49% in 1971 to 25.76% in 1981 and from 26.32% in 1971 to 23.07% in 1981 in Mokokchung and Mon districts respectively. But on the other hand we found from 1901 to 1961 that the growth rate of Mokokchung was the highest. Table 2.12 presents districtwise growth rates of population and variations of population for the period 1961 to 1981.

TABLE 2.12

State/District	Population			Variation in population		Growth rate	
	1961	1971	1981	1961—71	1971—81	1961—71	1971—81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagaland	**369,200**	**516,449**	**774,930**	**+147,249**	**+258,481**	**+30.88**	**+50.05**
Kohima	75,268	130,610	250,105	+55,342	+119,495	+73.53	+91.49
Phek	33,656	44,594	70,618	+10,938	+26,024	+32.50	+58.36
Wokha	29,348	38,297	57,583	+8,949	+19,286	+30.49	+50.36
Zunheboto	38,095	47,093	61,161	+8,998	+14,068	+23.62	+29.87
Mokokchung	58,558	82,852	104,193	+24,294	+21,341	+41.49	+25.76
Tuensang	83,501	108,863	152,332	+25,362	+43,469	+30.37	+39.93
Mon	50,774	64,140	78,938	+13,366	+14,798	+26.32	+23.07

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

India as we know is a country of villages. The justification for such an observation may lie perhaps in the fact that 77% of her population live in the village, and 23% of the total population live in Towns and Cities. In Nagaland every 85 out of 100 persons live in the villages and the remaining 15 persons live in the towns. In Naga society, the village is the main pivot on which the activities of each individual revolve according to social norms and traditions of his village. All aspects pertaining to security, climate, water supply, fertility of land, availability of cultivable land and wood land were taken into account before selecting a village site. Earlier village founders had to perform rituals sacrificing animals and observing genna to establish the village giving it a suitable name. But in modern days, village founders are more concerned with easy accessible roads and cultivable land. Therefore, one will find many new villages coming up either, near the road side or a plains areas where sufficient lands are available for cultivation. Generally, a Naga has great sentimental attachment for his village even if he is settled in an urban area. It is the place where all his kinsmen, clanfolk, khel folk are closely knit in ascending order. It is here where human values are realised through the success or failure of individuals.

Nearly 77% of India's population live in over half a million villages. Only about 23% of the total populations live in urban areas. The reverse seems to be the case with U.K. There, nearly 77% of the population live in towns and the remaining 23% live in the villages. In countries like Canada, France, U.S.A., Japan, the urban population is around 70%. In Nagaland only 16% of the population live in the urban areas and the remaining 84% live in 1,112 inhabited villages. Urbanization is a process of population concentration. The proportion of population in urban areas has long been recognised as concomitant of social and economic development.

In this chapter, we will confine ourselves to an analysis of the distribution of population of our state between towns and villages.

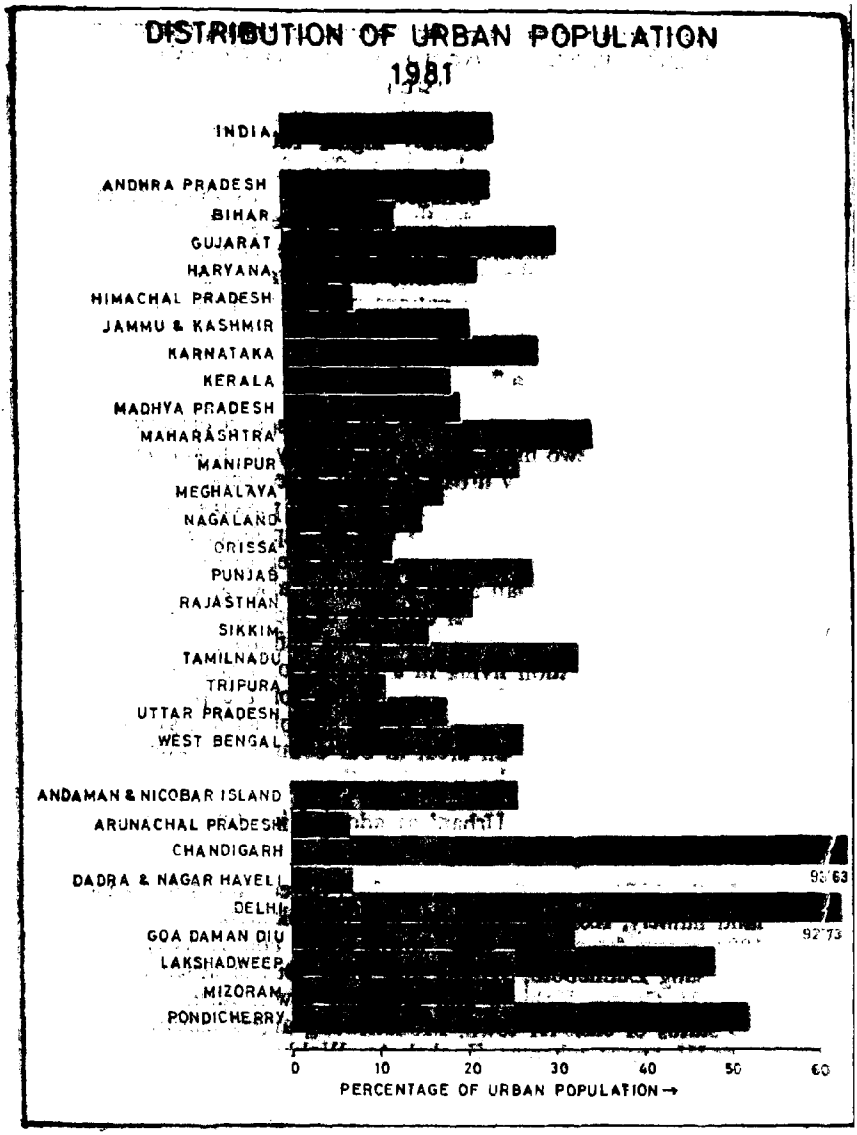
The urban areas are the centres of works, education, trade, industry, and services which play a crucial role. They absorb the labour forces migrating from the villages. It is the town where the rural farmer looks forward to dispose of their surplus produce at a reasonably higher rate of price. Compared to villages, an urban area offers for brighter opportunities such as school, colleges, hospital, electricity, transport and communications facilities etc. His expectation of life is longer and the standard of living far more better. Urbanisation is the effect of the economic and migration stresses. It is a process through which nations pass as they evolve from ancient to a modern societies.

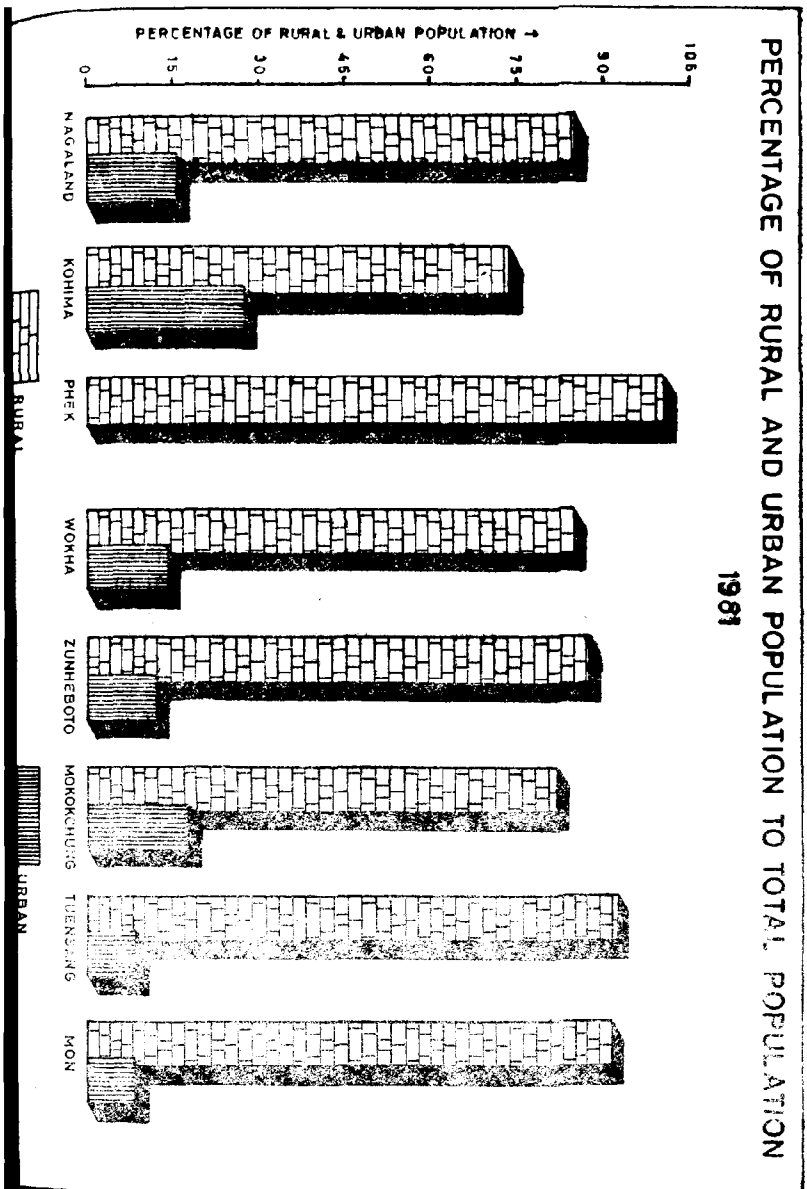
What is an urban area ?

It has been a practice with all censuses to classify the population into two main categories, namely rural and urban. No nation is completely urban or rural. Since conditions vary between country to country, it has not been possible to formulate a uniform definition which can be applicable to all countries. As per definition of an urban area of our country, a place having less than 5000 population also considered as an urban if it fulfils the other criterion of the urban definition. But, according to United nations, it has defined urban population as a population living in a locality of 20,000 or more inhabitants. This may be more suitable for the purpose of international comparision. But if we accept such high standards to define an urban area, in our country we would be running the risk of under reporting the real urban situation.

The definition of 'Urban' as adopted in 1981 census of India has already discussed on page 15.

In the 1971 census there were only 3 (three) towns in Nagaland namely, Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung but in the 1981 census four more new towns were added. They are Tuensang Zunheboto, Wokha and Mon. Out of seven towns in 1981 Census Kohima and Dimapur towns have attained the status of class-III town. Mokokchung and Tuensang are class-IV towns whereas Zunheboto, Wokha and Mon are class-V towns.


DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION
1981
INDIA
ANDHRA PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
HARYANA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
JAMMU & KASHMIR
KARNATAKA
KERALA
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
MANIPUR
MEGHALAYA
NAGALAND
ORISSA
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
SIKKIM
TAMILNADU
TRIPURA
UTTAR PRADESH
WEST BENGAL
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
CHANDIGARH
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
DELHI
GOA DAMAN DIU
LAKSHADWEEP
MIZORAM
PONDICHERRY
93·63
92·73
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION →



PERCENTAGE OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION

1981

The table 3.1 shown below gives a comparative picture of urbanisation among the states and union territories of our country. Maharastra stood top in urbanisation with 35.03% population in 1981 census followed by Tamil Nadu 32.95%, Gujarat 31.10% Karnataka 28.89% and Punjab 27.68%. Among the states Himachal Pradesh has the lowest percentage of urban population of 7.61.

TABLE 3.1

Village dwellers and town dwellers

Country/State/ Union Territory	Urban population		Percentage of urban to total population	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
India	**109,113,977**	**157,680,171**	**19.91**	**23.31**
Andhra Pradesn	8,402,527	12,487,576	19.31	23.32
Bihar	5,633,966	8,718,990	10.00	12·47
Gujarat	7,496,500	10,601,653	28.08	31.10
Haryana	1,772,959	2,827,387	17.66	21.88
Himachal Pradesh	241,890	325,971	6.99	7.61
Jammu & Kashmir	858,221	1,260,403	18.59	21.05
Karnataka	7,122,093	10,729,606	24.31	28.89
Kerala	3,466,449	4,771,275	16.24	18.74
Madhya Pradesh	6,784,767	10,586,459	16.29	20.29
Maharashtra	15,711,211	21,993,594	31.17	35.03
Manipur	141,492	375,460	13.19	26.42
Meghalaya	147,170	241,333	14.55	18.07
Nagaland	51,394	120,234	9.95	15.52
Orissa	1,845,395	3,110,287	8.41	11.79
Punjab	3,216,179	4,647,757	23.73	27.68
Rajasthan	4,543,761	7,210,508	17.63	21.05
Sikkim	19,668	51,084	9.37	16.15
Tamil Nadu	12,464,834	15,951,875	30.26	32.95
Tripura	162,360	225,568	10.43	10.99
Uttar Pradesh	12,388,596	19,899,115	14.02	17.95
West Bengal	10,967,033	14,446,721	24.75	26.47
Andaman & Nicobar Island	26,218	49,634	22.77	26.30
Arunachal Pradesh	17,288	41,428	3.70	6.56

TABLE 3.1—*contd*

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh . .	232,940	422,841	90.55	93.63
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	..	6,914	..	6.67
Delhi . . .	3,647,023	5,768,200	89.70	92.73
Goa, Daman & Diu	226,774	351,808	26.44	32.37
Lakshadweep .	..	18,629	..	46.28
Mizoram . .	..	121,814	..	24.67
Pondicherry .	198,288	316,047	42.04	52.28

We can have a bird's eyes' view through the table 3.2 in respect of percentage distribution of urban population to total population in our country and our state from 1901 to 1981.

TABLE 3.2

	Percentage of urban to total population in								
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	10.84	10.29	11.18	11.99	13.86	17.29	17.97	19.91	23.31
Nagaland	3.03	1.63	1.76	1.54	1.85	1.94	5.19	9.95	15.52

During the last two decades from 1961 to 1971 and 1971 to 1981 there were rise of about 2% and 4% respectively in the urban population of India whereas our state had shown a rise of almost 5% and 6% respectively for the same period. Today in our state, there are 1,20,234 urban dwellers spread over seven towns. It was only 51,394 persons in 1971 spread over 3 towns. The increase of urban population from 10% in 1971 to 16% in 1981 can be accounted for the progress in the implementation of various development programmes in our state.

Definition of a village

A Naga village is usually well defined and demarcated by natural features based on customs and traditions. A village boundary with its neighbouring villages, is marked either by

natural ridges or rivers. The village would contain village reserved land, wood land and sufficient jhum land as the villagers practice shifting cultivation. Establishment of new villages is to be done now through permission of some of the old villages so that the new villages shall be able to acquire right over the land surrounding the new villages.

In other states, villages has got a different definition. In other states a village is to be cadastrally surveyed for proper revenue administration but in our state villages are not cadastrally surveyed but every village has a traditionally recognised boundary.

Altogether there are 1,112 inhabited villages in our state in 1981 as against 960 villages in 1971. Owing to growth of population in the old villages, the jhum land at the disposal of the people could not accomodate the excess population and therefore, the surplus population moved to new places after having obtained the approval and permission of the mother villages to establish new villages where jhum land will be available. New villages are usually situated at lower altitudes for road communication facilities. In the past they were situated on the top of hillocks.

Table 3.3 gives the numbers of inhabited villages in Nagaland districtwise.

TABLE 3.3

State/District	Rural population	No. of inhabited villages	Average size of population of a village
1	2	3	4
Nagaland	**654,696**	**1,112**	**589**
1. Kohima	182,887	341	536
2. Phek	70,618	96	736
3. Wokha	49,403	95	520
4. Zunheboto	53,383	155	345
5. Mokokchung	86,133	109	790
6. Tuensang	140,112	236	594
7. Mon	72,040	80	901

Rural habitation by size and class of villages

The villages vary in the size of their population. There are many villages with less than 500 persons while a few other are bigger than 2000. It may be difficult to give exact reasons or proper explanation as to why some villages are small and others are big in size. But the common idea of the people says that it might be due to topography, availability of cultivable land, caste and customs etc. In Nagaland the average population of a village is 589 persons as per 1981 census. There are quite a large number of small villages (61%) with a population of less than 500 persons. They contain 25% of the total population in Nagaland. Again there are villages in the range 500 to 997 of population which contains 26% of the total population. In the 1971 census there were only 17 villages having a population in the range of 2,000 to 4949 but in the 1981 census these number have gone up to 47 villages. Kohima is the only village having a population of 6,355. Among the districts in Nagaland the average population size of a village is the largest in Mon district 901 followed by Mokokchung 781 and Phek 735. The table 3.4 shown below gives rural habitation by size and class of habitation as per 1981 census data of Nagaland.

TABLE 3.4

Villages classified by population size (percent)

State District	Less than 500		500 -999	
	Percentage of no. of villages in this range to total no. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of no. of villages in this range to total no. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland . .	**61.15**	**24.84**	**21.67**	**25.52**
Kohima . .	67.74	28.30	18.18	23.32
Phek . .	50.00	14.89	20.83	18.83
Wokha . .	65.26	28.36	21.05	27.99
Zunheboto . .	83.87	62.64	13.55	26.13
Mokokchung .	52.29	16.11	22.02	19.69
Tuensang . .	54.66	22.60	26.27	30.55
Mon . . .	28.75	10.15	40.00	32.60

TABLE 3.4—*contd.*

1000—1999		2000—4999		5000—9999	
Percentage of no. of villages in this range to total no. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of no. of villages in this range to total no. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of no. of villages in this range to total of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population
6	7	8	9	10	11
12.86	30.57	4.23	18.10	0.09	0.97
9.39	24.43	4.40	20.47	0.29	3.48
25.00	48.29	4.17	17.99	..	..
10.53	29.05	3.16	14.60	..	..
1.94	7.00	0.64	4.23	..	..
14.68	29.12	11.01	35.09	..	..
16.95	38.37	2.12	8.48	..	..
22.50	33.90	8.75	23.27	..	..

Population size of villages

The average population size of a village in Nagaland is 589. It was 484 in 1971. The states recording a lower average for a village are Meghalaya (223) and Himachal Pradesh (235). Kerala village has an average population of (16,966) and Tamil Nadu has (2,050).

Table 3.5 gives the total number of villages having a population of 2,000 persons and above in Nagaland.

TABLE 3.5

District	Circle	Villages having 2000 & above population	Population
1	2	3	4
1. Kohima	Chiephobozou	Kohima village	6,355
2. Kohima	Jakhama	Viswema	4,212
3. Phek	Phek Sadar	Phek New Town	4,167
4. Mokokchung	Kabulong	Longchang	4,052
5. Mokokchung	Ongpangkong	Ungma	3,870

TABLE 3.5— *contd.*

1	2	3	4
6. Phek	Pfutsero	Pfutsero H.q.	3,830
7. Mon	Naginimara	Naginimara H.q.	3,651
8. Kohima	Tseminyu	Tesophenyu	3,086
9. Wokha	Sungro	Pangti	2,954
10. Tuensang	Kiphire Sadar	Kiphire H.q.	2,933
11. Kohima	Ghaspani	Chumukedima town	2,619
12. Tuensang	Tuensang Sadar	Tuensang village	2,598
13. Kohima	Dimapur Sadar	Darogajan	2,597
14. Mokokchung	Mangkolema	Chanki	2,580
15. Kohima	Dimapur Sadar	Diphupar	2,548
16. Kohima	Ghaspani	Medziphema	2,548
17. Mon	Naginimara	Wakching	2,496
18. Mokokchung	Ongpangkong	Longsa	2,439
19. Phek	Pfutsero	Kikruma	2,433
20. Kohima	Dimapur Sadar	Signal Sema	2,425
21. Kohima	Dimapur Sadar	Naga new model village	2,422
22. Mokokchung	Ongpangkong	Chungtia	2,410
23. Kohima	Chiephobozou	Chiechama	2,360
24. Mon	Phomching	Longwa (Lungwa)	2,295
25. Phek	Pfutsero	Phesachaduma	2,275
26. Kohima	Dimapur Sadar	Rangapahar	2,274
27. Mokokchung	Kobulong	Sungratsu	2,270
28. *Zunheboto*	*Satakha*	*Satakha H.q.*	2,264
29. Tuensang	Noklak	Panso	2,221
30. Mokokchung	Chuchuyimlang	Chuchuyimlang village	2,219
31. Wokha	Aitepyong	Lakhuki	2,190
32. Kohima	Zubza	Khonoma	2,187
33. Mokokchung	Ongpangkong	Mangmethong	2,148
34. Tuensang	Monyakshu	Monyakshu village	2,124
35. Mon	Chen	Chenloisho	2,106
36. Mon	Chen	Chenmoho	2,106
37. Mon	Champang	Longching	2,102
38. Mokokchung	Changtongya	Changtongya station	2,010
39. Mokokchung	Tuli	Tuli station	2,090
40. Kohima	Ghaspani	Chumukedima T.C.	2,070
41. Wokha	Wokha Sadar	Wokha village	2,066
42. Kohima	Jaluke	Jaluke H.q.	2,052
43. Mokokchung	Tuli	Tuli 13th mile N.P.P.C. area	2,041

TABLE 3.5—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
44. Kohima	Jakhama	Kigwema	2,031
45 Tuensang	Noklak	Noklak village	2,007
46. Mon	Mon Sadar	Tang	2,006
47. Kohima	Jakhama	Khuzama	2,002
48. Mokokchung	Ongpangkong	Longmisa	2,001

In Nagaland there are only 48 villages in the entire state having a population of more than 2,000 persons each. In the entire state there is only one village viz. Kohima village with more than 6,000 persons and remaining 47 villages are with a population of 2,000 to 4,999. These large sized villages are listed in the above table.

Classification of towns

The table 3.6 shown below gives size class of towns and their proportions to the total population during 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

In Nagaland, there exists no class-I and II towns according to 1981 Census. There was only one class III town in 1971. One more town was added in 1981 in this class making at 2. The population in this size class has almost been trebled. In case of class-IV towns, there were marginal increase of the population in 1981 over 1971 but their proportions declined from 58.08% in 1971 to 25.17% in 1981. The newly added three class-V had only 18.92% of the total urban population.

TABLE 3.6

Size/Class	No. of towns in population				Percentage of population to total population of the state	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	1	2	21,585	67,218	42.00	35.91
IV	2	2	29,849	30,260	58.88	25.17
V	..	3	..	22,756	..	18.92
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER IV

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED

What is sex-ratio

The human population is divided into two sexes namely male and female. During the course of counting population of a country or a state, it is quite natural to know how many of them are males and females. The term 'sex-ratio' is commonly applied with reference to the proportion of women to men. The method of representing this proportion is in terms of a given number of women per 1000 men. Nature had intended that the strength of male and female members should be more or less equal. In actual practice it seldom works so perfectly and imbalance in sex-ratio is due to several social problem. These imbalances are, however, unavoidable since the sex-ratio manages to get disturbed due to such factors as migration, war, selectivity, in certain types of mortality (e.g. maternal mortality) and such other reasons.

With this general background let us now proceed to specific facts and figures. In Indian Censuses 'sex-ratio' means the number of females per 1000 males whereas most of the other countries of the world measure sex-ratio in terms of a given number of men per 1000 women. In this chapter, when we refer to sex-ratio being high, it will mean an excess of females over males in the population. The low sex ratio will denote the deficit of female population resulting masculine predominance. The sex-ratio of the population of an area will be considered as balanced if, there are 1000 females to 1000 males. As per 1981 Census, the sex-ratio in India is 934 females per 1000 males. This means that for every 1000 males in the country there are 934 females. There is thus an imbalance of the kind that we have already discussed. This pattern is repeated in all the states and union territories except Kerala where imbalance between the sex is in reverse direction. In case of Kerala the sex-ratio of 1,032 reveals that for every 1000 male persons there are 1,032 females and thus females out numbering males by 32 every 1000 male population.

One can notice from the table 4.1 given below that sex-ratio in Nagaland from the year 1901 to 1951 remained reasonably balanced.

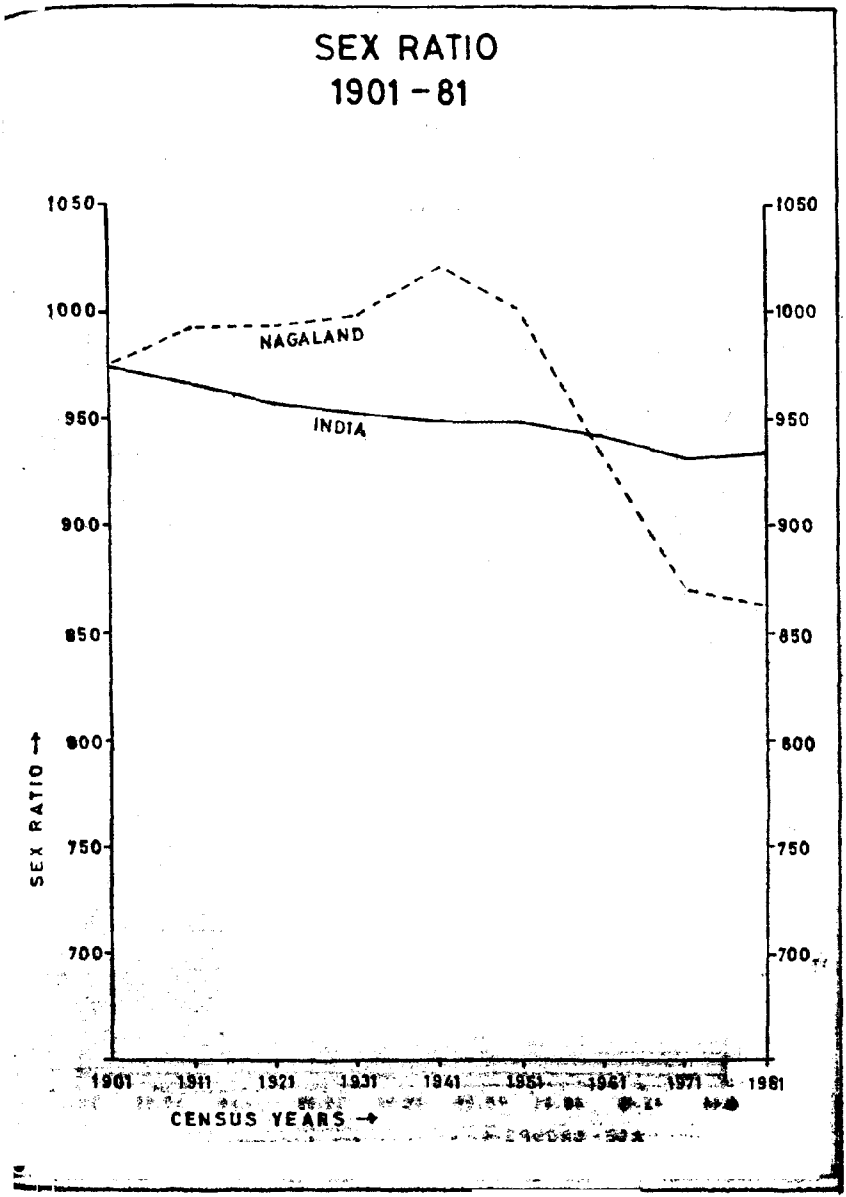
TABLE 4.1

Sex-ratio from 1901 to 1981, Nagaland

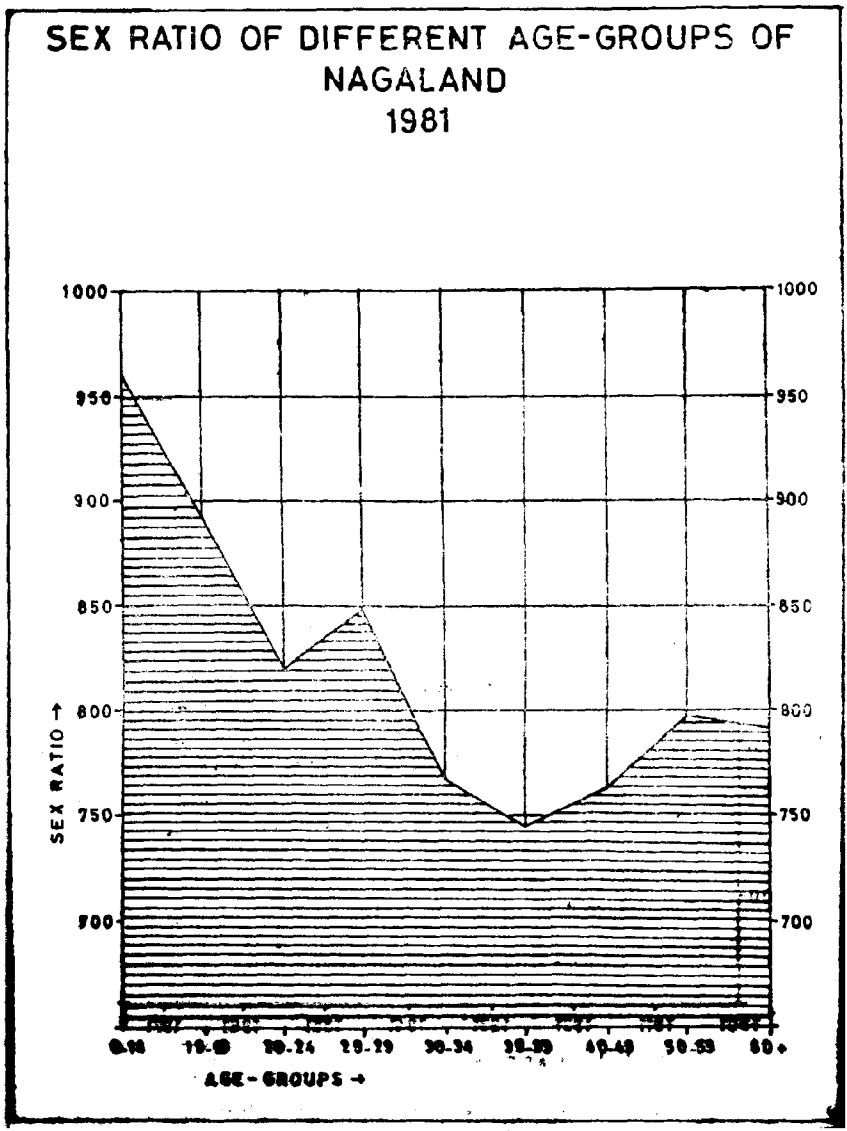
Year	Sex-ratio
1	2
1901	973
1911	993
1921	992
1931	997
1941	1021
1951	999
1961	933
1971	871
1981	863

From the year 1961 onwards a sudden fall in the sex-ratio has been noticed in our state. The sex-ratio of 999 in the year 1951 fell to 933 in 1961 showing a deficit of 66 females per 1000 males during the decade 1951—61. The position further worsened when the sex-ratio fell from 933 in 1961 to 871 in 1971 and 863 in 1981. Though this phenomenon is noticed in most of the states and union territories in the same period but the quantum of decline is found high in case of Nagaland. There may be various plausible reasons for the sudden fall in the sex-ratio in our state. Considering the then prevailing situation in the state and latter on fast developmental activities in various directions after the attainment of statehood, the imbalance in the sex-ratio between 1961 and 1971 can be accounted for due to the abnormal situation which resulted in the posting of security personnels in the state who were enumerated without their families in many cases. In case of decline in the sex-ratio between 1971 and 1981, it can be attributed to the accelerated developmental activities under different plan development schemes which might have attracted business men, other Government servants, labourers etc. from various places of the country who came and settle in the state without their families. This phenomenon is specially noticed in the urban areas of the state in all the districts.

showing the sex-ratio in India and Nagaland since 1901.



Graph showing the sex ratio in different age-groups of Nagaland in 1981.



Paucity of females seems to be a phenomenon common to almost all the states and union territories of our country except Kerala as stated above. Kerala is the only state which maintained higher sex-ratio right from 1901 to 1981. Next to Kerala is the union territory of Pondicherry with a sex-ratio of 985 which closely followed by the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu 981, Orissa 981, Tamil Nadu 977, Andhra Pradesh 975, Union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli 924. On the contrary, the lowest sex-ratio of 760 is noticed in the union territory of Andaman and Nicobor Islands, followed by the union territory of Chandigarh 769, Delhi 808, Haryana 870 and Uttar Pradesh 885. In our state males and females occupy equal states in society without any discrimination and there is no reason to keep the women folk hidden during censuses. The balanced sex-ratio from 1901 to 1951 in our state and much above the national average reveals the above fact. In the past, maternal mortality claimed a good number of females, but much has been done during these days to prevent maternal mortality. If we ignore the recent factors like security personnels in their barracks and a roving business population, the state will certainly show a better sex-ratio.

The table 4.2 gives below sex-ratio of various states and Union territories according to 1981 Census.

TABLE 4.2

Sex-ratio in various states and union territories 1981

Country/state/U.T.	Sex-ratio
1	2
***India**	**934**
Andhra Pradesh	975
Assam	901
Bihar	946
Gujarat	942
Haryana	870
Himachal Pradesh	973
Jammu & Kashmir	892
Karnataka	963
Kerala	1032

TABLE 4.2—*contd.*

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	941
Maharashtra	937
Manipur	971
Meghalaya	954
Nagaland	863
Orissa	981
Punjab	879
Rajasthan	919
Sikkim	835
Tamil Nadu	977
Tripura	946
Uttar Pradesh	885
West Bengal	911
Union Territories	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	761
Arunachal Pradesh	862
Chandigarh	769
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974
Delhi	808
Dadra, Daman & Diu	981
Lakshadweep	975
Mizoram	919
Pondicherry	985

*Based on projected population of Assam.

Difference in sex-ratio between rural and urban areas of various districts of Nagaland

So far, we have been discussing the sex-ratio in respect of composite areas like villages and towns taken together. We now discuss the distribution of sex-ratio in rural and urban areas of different districts of our state. The table 4.3 gives below the rural and urban sex-ratio of the state and districts as per 1981 Census.

TABLE 4.3

Sex-ratio by rural and urban 1981

Name of state/district	Sex-ratio	
	Rural	Urban
Nagaland	*899*	*688*
Kohima	837	676
Phek	873	..
Wokha	964	683
Zunheboto	1,006	716
Mokokchung	931	800
Tuensang	916	658
Mon	904	577

As discussed earlier, the sex-ratio of the total population of our state was 863. The sex-ratio of the rural areas of the state has declined from 928 in 1971 to 899 in 1981. On the contrary, the sex-ratio of the urban areas has increased from 472 in 1971 to 868 in 1981. In case of rural areas, only Zunheboto district with a sex-ratio of 1006 has shown excess of females. The lowest sex-ratio of 837 is found in the rural areas of Kohima district followed by 873 in Phek district. The male predominancy in the rural areas of Kohima district has also been observed in 1971 census. The sex-ratio of the rural areas of the remaining districts is higher than state average of 899. In case of urban areas of the state, the sex-ratio was 688 in 1981. The number of towns has increased from 3rd in 1971 to 7th in 1981. The highest sex-ratio for urban areas is recorded as 800 in Mokokchung district and the lowest 577 in the Mon district.

Sex-ratio among the districts

It will be quite interesting to study the sex-ratio at lower levels like district and circle. Does the sex-ratio at district level follow the same pattern of the state or does it vary from district to district? The table 4.4 shown below gives the sex-ratio of different districts of our state as recorded in the 1981 and 1971 Censuses.

TABLE 4.4

Sex-ratio at district level, 1971 & 1981

Name of state/district	Sex-ratio	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
Nagaland	*871*	*863*
Kohima	771	790
Phek	907	873
Wokha	980	918
Zunheboto	982	964
Mokokchung	835	907
Tuensang	922	892
Mon	884	870

From the above table one notice that Kohima district has the lowest sex-ratio of 790 females per 1000 males. Though one can observe a slight improvement in 1981 from 1971 but it is certainly quite low compared to the state average of 863. The plausible reasons for low sex-ratio in Kohima district may partly be attributed to the population of two growing townships namely Kohima and Dimapur. However, one can easily notice the male predominancy in the district as a whole. Except Kohima district, the sex-ratio of the remaining districts is higher than the state average of 863. The Phek district has the sex-ratio of 873 females per 1000 males. When we compare it with the sex-ratio of 1971, one can notice a steady fall in the number of women from 907 in 1971 to 873 in 1981 Census. Similarly, the same declining trend has also been observed in the districts of Wokha, Zunheboto, Tuensang and Mon. In case of Mokokchung district the sex-ratio has considerably improved from 835 in 1971 to 907 in 1981. Among the districts Zunheboto has the highest sex-ratio of 964 whereas the Kohima district recorded the lowest sex-ratio of 790. In case of Zunheboto district, the sex-ratio has declined from 982 in 1971 to 964 in 1981. Conversely the sex-ratio in the Kohima district has increased from 771 in 1971 to 790 in 1981.

A comparative picture of sex-ratio at circle level

In our state 'circle' plays a very important role in the administration and other matters. Study of sex-ratio at circle levels will provide us more in depth information in respect of the distribution of male and female population. According to 1981 Census, there were 69 circles spread over the seven districts of our state. The table 4.5 below gives the sex-ratio of our population according to 1981 Census at circle and town levels.

TABLE 4.5

Sex-ratio at circle level, 1981

Name of district/circle	Sex-ratio
1	2
Kohima District	*790*
Tenning	987
Nsong	978
Pedi	957
Jalukie	899
Dhansiripar	856
Dimapur Sadar	695
Nihokhu	866
Ghaspani	708
Zubza	833
Zakhama	805
Chiephobozou	908
Tseminyu	913
Pughoboto	963
Ghathashi	895
Peren	889
Kohima town	737
Dimapur town	616
Phek District	*873*
Phokhungri	805
Khezhakenoma	843
Meluri	819
Phek Sadar	825
Chazouba	870
Chietheba	943
Chizami	948
Pfutsero	876

TABLE 4·5—*contd.*

1	2
Wokha District	*918*
Wokha Sadar	983
Lotsu	945
Baghty	965
Aitepyong	959
Bhandari	880
Sungro	1,000
Chukitong	1,026
Wokha town	683
Zunheboto District	*954*
Satakha	942
Satoi	975
Aghunato	1,074
Asuto	987
Suruhoto	1,060
Zunheboto Sadar	1,067
Atoizu	1,006
Akuluto	940
V.K.	999
Zunheboto town	716
Mokokchung District	*907*
Ongpangkong	918
Kabulong	968
Mongkulemba	849
Longchem	932
Alongkima	1,019
Changtongya	944
Chuchuyimlang	989
Tuli	870
Mokokchung town	800
Tuensang District	*892*
Pungro	935
Kiphire Sadar	846
Sitimi	996
Seyochung	974
Chessore	1,012
Shamatorr	946
Thonoknyu	934
Noklak	928

TABLE 4.5—*contd.*

1	2
Tuensang Sadar	872
Longchem	988
Chare	802
Noksen	991
Longleng	876
Tobu	837
Monyakshu	997
Tamlu	929
Tuensang town	658
Mon District	*860*
Naginimara	817
Champang	923
Chen	944
Phomching	964
Mon Sadar	917
Tizit	870
Mon town	577

There were only 8 circles in the state having a sex-ratio of more than or equal to 1000 females per 1000 males. These are Sungro (1000) & Chukitong (1026) in Wokha district, Aghunato (1074), Suruhoto (1060), Zunheboto Sadar (1067) and Atoizu (1006) in Zunheboto district, Alongkima (1019) in Mokokchung district and Chessore (1012) in Tuensang district. The districts of Kohima, Phek and Mon are without having a single circle with sex-ratio of more than or equal 1000 females per 1000 males. In case of Kohima district Dimapur Sadar (695) and Dimapur town (616) recorded very low sex-ratio and much below the district average of 790. In the 1971 Census Tseminyu and Tenning circles have shown surplus females but the same could not be maintained in 1981 census resulting decline in the sex-ratio from 1021 to 913 in case of Tseminyu circle and 1012 to 987 in case of Tenning circle. In case of Kohima and Dimapur towns, a significant improvement in the sex-ratio has been observed during the decade 1971—1981. In case of Phek district, except Chietheba (943), Chizami (948) and Pfutsero (876) the sex-ratio in the remaining 5 circles are found much below the district average 873. In case of Wokha district, Wokha town

(683) and Bhandari circle (800) have recorded very low sex-ratio whereas Sungro (1000) and Chukitong (1026) circles recorded high sex-ratio and much above state average. Zunheboto district is the only district where four circles out of ten recorded excess of females over males. The lowest sex-ratio has been recorded in the Zunheboto town (716). In Mokokchung district, except Alongkima circle (1019), Ongpangkong, Chuchuyimlang and Kobulong circles could not maintain favourable sex-ratio as they did in 1971. The lowest sex-ratio being recorded in Mokokchung town (800). In Tuensang district except Chessore circle (1012), Noksen, Tobu, Sitimi, Kiphire & Seyochung circles could not maintain favourable sex-ratio as they did in 1971. Tuensang town has recorded the lowest sex-ratio of 658 amongst the circles in the district. In case of Mon district, Phomching circle (964) recorded the highest sex-ratio where as Mon town (577) recorded the lowest sex-ratio in the state. From the above, we can infer that there is an overall decline in the sex-ratio in this state.

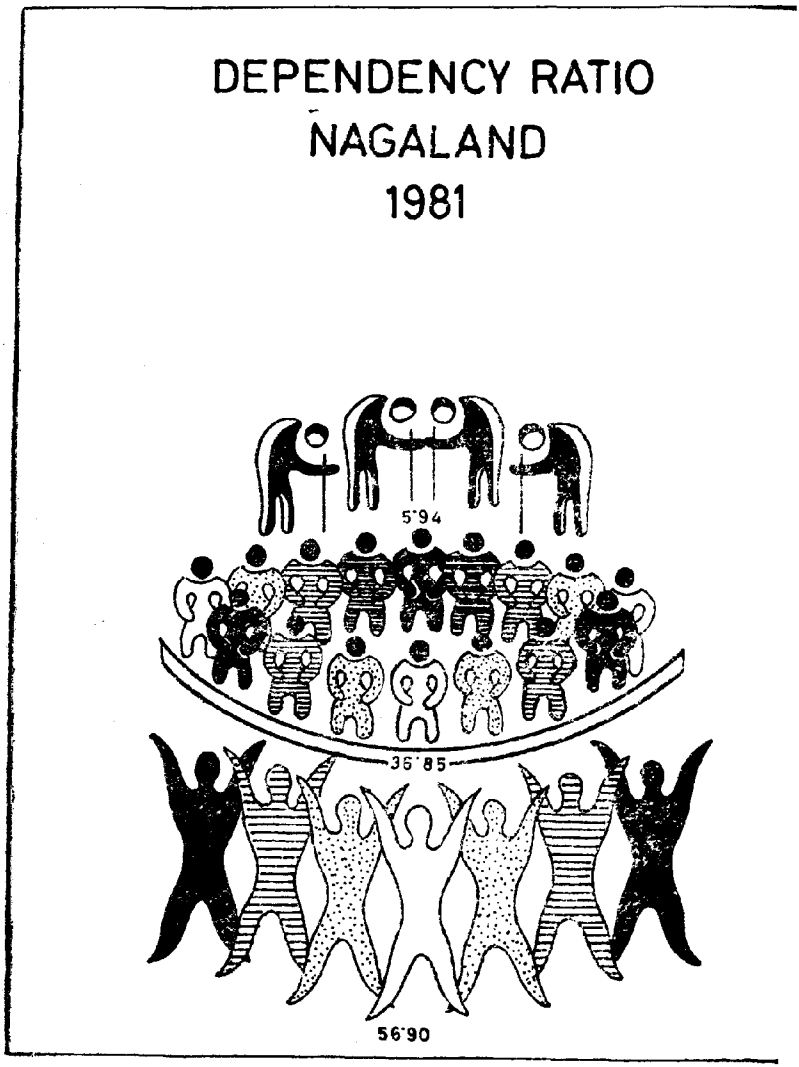
How old are we

It is a tradition in the census to collect information of age of an individual. It is recorded in the completed years. knowledge of one's age is a very important matter in the present society. In a civilized society, age data places a vital role right from admission to school, joining, government service, marriages and various other things. It is in fact a very difficult task for the planners and administrators to formulate welfare programmes and various other policies without the information of age data of an area. Accurate information of accurate age data is invaluable to the Life Insurance business and for determining labour force. Knowledge of age structure of a population is one of the most important aspects for the administrators and planners. The age distribution is obtained by grouping the males of same age and the females of the same age separately at every age. The proportion of the population combined within the different age groups is known as age structure. A common practice to divide our population into three basic age groups are (1) young :—children below the 15 years of age (2) Adult :—Persons between 15 to 59 years of age (3) Old :—Persons aged 60 years and above.

The first group consists of infants between 0—4 years of age and school going, children between 5 and 14 years of age. In economically less developed country like India where birth rate is very high, the youthful group is predominantly large, as high as 40% or above. Conversely, the same propotrion is much lower in the advanced countries which lies between 20 to 30%. The low proportion of children signifies that birth rate in these countries has attained a low level. The adult group in the ages 15 to 19 is the cream of the nation. It is an economically productive and biologically capable of reproduction. The workers in the country are normally drawn from this age group. Some of them may still be studying and many of them may not be engaged in any occupation. However, they are the potential workers of whom the rest of the population depends. In more advanced countries the proportion of population in this age group is 60% and above. While in less developed countries it is 55% or even less. As per 1981 Census of India 53.93 percent of the total population belongs to this working age group.

The 3rd category i.e. elderly persons are mostly retired persons and those who are unable to work any longer. The elderly persons constitute 6.49 percent of the total population of our country whereas in developed countries like U.K., France and Sweden etc. The proportion in this age group is as high as 19% or so. The comparative strength of each age group as stated above has serious implications for the social and economic conditions in the country. The young and aged population represent for the most part economically inactive proportion of the population. They are burden on the working age group as well as on the economy of the country to which they belong. The proportion of the population in these two age groups to the population of working age groups gives an idea as to how many dependents there are for the working population to support. This proportion is usually called 'Dependency Ratio'. In a developing country like India dependency ratio is high mainly due to a large proportion of dependent population of children which is a direct consequence, of high birth rate. In India the dependency ratio works to be 0.85 as per 1981 Census and that of our state was 0.75. As a rule, the ratio is high in less developed countries and low in more developed countries.

Sketch showing the Dependency Ratio, Nagaland, 1987



Age composition in Nagaland

The 1981 Census age data of our state reveals that children in the age group 0—14 years constitute 36.8% of our population and older population ages 60 and above account for 5.9% of the population constitutes the working population in the age group 15—59. It is happy to note that the proportion of the working population in our state is slightly higher than the national level 53.9% which indicates the healthier economic life of our state. Over a 440,962 persons in the working age group of our state have to shoulder responsibility of supporting 331,558 persons in the young and old age groups taken together. The table 4.6 given below depicts the age composition by three broad age groups of the population of our state and its constituent districts as per 1981 Census.

TABLE 4.6

State/District	0—14 years population percentage with in brackets	15—59 years population with percentage in brackets	60 years and above population with percentage in brackets
1	2	3	4
NAGALAND . . .	**285,536 (36·8)**	**440,962 (56.9)**	**46,022 (4.9)**
Kohima	95,014 (38.0)	143,809 (57.5)	10,236 (4.1)
Phek	23,192 (32.8)	42,978 (60.9)	4,268 (6.0)
Wokha	22,341 (38.8)	32,171 (55.0)	2,927 (5.1)
Zunheboto . .	23,719 (38.8)	33,632 (55.0)	3,641 (6.0)
Mokokchung . . .	38,526 (37.0)	57,790 (55.0)	7,485 (7.2)
Tuensang	55,821 (36.6)	85,559 (56.2)	10,648 (7.0)
Mon	26,922 (34.1)	45,025 (57.0)	6,816 (8.6)

The first group i.e. children in the age group 0—14 years reveals that both the districts of Wokha and Zunheboto are having the highest proportion of children i.e. 38.8% each closely followed by Kohima district 38% and the lowest being recorded in Phek district 32%, The Phek. district has recorded the highest proportion i.e. 60.9% of population in the working age group 15—59 in the state followed by Kohima district 57.5%, Mon district 57% and the rest falls below the state average 56.9%. In case of third category i.e. population with age 60 years and above. Mon district has the highest proportion 8.6% followed by Mokokchung district 7.2%, Tuensang district 7% and the lowest being recorded in the Kohima district 4.1% which falls much below the state average of 5.9%. However, our dependent population is lower than the rational average 0.85. From the above we may conclude that the age composition among the districts follows the state pattern by and large with the exception of Phek district which shows reasonable improvement in the age groups 0—14 and 15—59 respectively.

Sex differentials in different age groups

We have already come to know that out of 774,930 total population of our state 36.8% or 285,536 are in the youthful age group of 0—14 years. In this age group there are 145,424 boys and 40,112 girls with a sex-ratio of 963. In the same age group the district of Mon tops the list in sex-ratio 1,016 with a surplus of 16 females per 1000 males. It is followed by Zunheboto 1,008 and the rest falls below the state average of 963. In the same age group the lowest sex-ratio of 926 is noticed in the district of Phek

In the working population age group 15—59 years there are 243,504 males and 197,458 females showing a sex-ratio of 811 only for the state as a whole. In this age group the

Contd at page 60

TABLE 4.7

Population in three selected age groups by sex and districts, Nagaland, 1981 Census

District/Circle/State	0–14 years			15–59 years			60 years and above		
	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagaland	**154,424**	**140,112**	**963**	**243,504**	**197,458**	**811**	**25,680**	**20,342**	**792**
Kohima	48,457	46,557	961	85,014	58,795	692	5,657	4,579	809
Phek	12,044	11,148	926	23,219	19,759	851	2,338	1,930	825
Wokha	11,398	10,943	960	16,903	15,268	903	1,645	1,282	779
Zunheboto	11,811	11,908	1,108	17,142	16,490	962	2,092	1,549	740
Mokokchung	19,798	18,729	946	30,734	27,056	880	3,901	3,584	919
Tuensang	28,564	27,257	954	45,423	40,136	884	6,341	4,307	679
Mon	13,351	13,571	1016	25,070	19,955	796	3,705	3,111	840

number of males are in excess by 46,046 over females among the districts, Zunheboto tops the list with a sex-ratio of 962 followed by Wokha 903, Tuensang 884, Mokokchung 880 and the lowest being recorded as 692 only in the Kohima district. The reasons for the shortage of females in this district has already been explained some-where else in the same chapter.

Surprisingly, unlike other states, predominancy of males has been noticed in our state in the older age groups i.e. 60 years and above. Among the districts Mokokchung tops the list with a sex-ratio of 919 followed by Mon 840, Phek 825, Kohima 809 and the lowest being recorded in the Tuensang district with a sex-ratio of 679. Thus we can conclude that as in the other states of India, our state is also musculine in nature except young population in the 0—14 years age group.

The table 4.7 at page 59 gives the districtwise distribution of population by the three selected age groups and sex.

Marital Status

Marriage is universal in India. The Census of India has been regularly collecting information on marital status of individual since long. Demographers are giving lot of importance on the marital status of the people by different age groups and sex in order to study the reproductive behaviour of the population of a particular area. The marital status of a person has been recorded on the basis of whether one was never married, currently married, widowed, separated or divorced. Early and universal marriage, specially of women, has been traditionally favoured in India which is reflected in statistics of marital status collected in the census. According to 1981 census, there were 148,302 married males and

133,411 married females in Nagaland. The corresponding figures in 1971 were 104,556 married males and 91,166 married females. Of the 133,411 married females, 93,382 females were in the reproductive age group 15—44 as against 64,102 in 1971. It is encouraging to note that growth rate during the decade 1971-81 of married females in this reproductive age group was 45.68% and below the population growth rate of Nagaland i.e. 50.05%.

Table 4.8 gives below percentage distribution of population of Nagaland by marital status, sex and rural-urban residences during 1961, 1971 and 1981 census.

TABLE 4.8

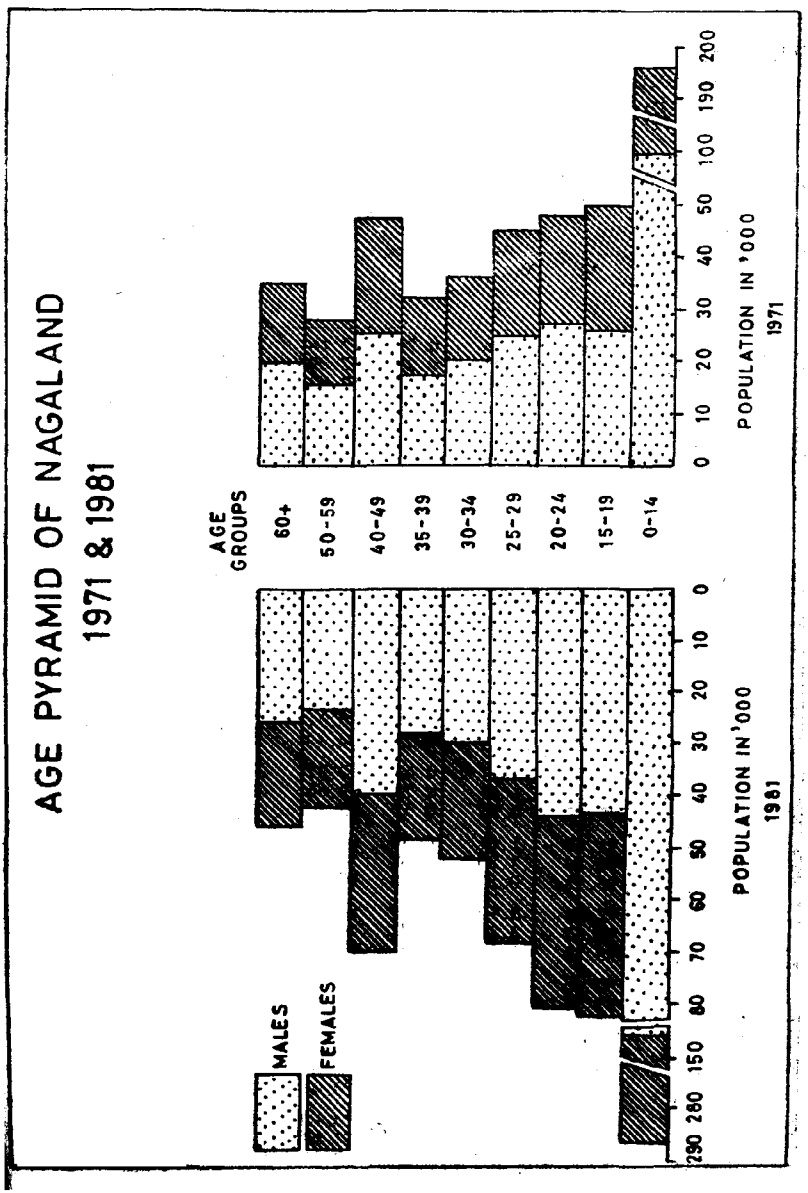
Percentage distribution of population of Nagaland by marital status, 1961, 1971 and 1981

Marital status	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Sex	Percentage to total population		
			1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Never married	Total	Males	58.79	60.14	62.99
		Females	53.96	57.12	59.08
	Rural	Males	58.83	61.65	63.34
		Females	53.71	57.17	58.81
	Urban	Males	58.15	49.69	61.31
		Females	59.64	56.45	60.78
Married	Total	Males	37.92	37.87	35.66
		Females	38.31	37.93	37.16
	Rural	Males	37.75	36.32	35.13
		Females	38.51	37.72	37.09
	Urban	Males	40.46	48.61	38.20
		Females	33.69	40.70	37.63

TABLE 4.8—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Widowed	Total	Males	2.64	1.39	1.06
		Females	6.77	4.10	3.26
	Rural	Males	2.75	1.53	1.21
		Females	6.80	4.27	3.57
	Urban	Males	0.98	0.45	0.30
		Females	6.07	1.81	1.31
Divorced or separated	Total	Males	0.55	0.40	0.26
		Females	0.92	0.72	0.46
	Rural	Males	0.56	0.37	0.28
		Females	0.94	0.73	0.49
	Urban	Males	0·37	0·58	0·14
		Females	0.51	0.55	0.24

Though marginal, the proportions of never married males in the state increased from 58.79% in 1961 to 60.14% in 1971 and 62.99% in 1981. Similarly, in case of females the proportions increased from 53.96% in 1961 to 57.12% in 1971 and 59.08% in 1981. The proportions of married males in the state decreased from 37.92% in 1961 to 37.87% in 1971 and 35.66% in 1981. In case of married females of the state the proportions decreased from 38.31% in 1961 to 37.72% in 1971 and 37.09% in 1981. In case of urban married males the proportion increased from 40.46% in 1961 to 48.61 in 1971 and again decreased to 38.20% in 1981. As usual widowed constituted very low proportions in the state. In case of males, it has decreased from 2.64% in 1961 to 1.39% in 1971 and 1.06% in 1981. Similarly, the widowed females decreased from 6.77% in 1961 to 4.10% in 1971 and 3.26% in 1981. Similarly, there is a decline in the proportions of divorced/separated for both the sexes.


AGE PYRAMID OF NAGALAND
1971 & 1981
MALES
FEMALES
AGE GROUPS
60+
50-59
40-49
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
0-14
290 280 150 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0
POPULATION IN '000
1981
0 10 20 30 40 50 100 190 200
POPULATION IN '000
1971

The table 4.9 gives below the percentage of married, widowed, divorced or separated population in each quinquinial age group by sex for Nagaland 1981.

TABLE 4.9

Percentage of married, widowed, divorced or separated population in each age group by sex for Nagaland in 1981 Census

Age Group	Total Rural Urban	Males			Females		
		M	W	D S	M	W	D S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	**Total**	**35.66**	**1.06**	**0.26**	**37.16**	**3.26**	**0.46**
	Rural	**35.13**	**1.21**	**0.28**	**37.09**	**3.57**	**0.49**
	Urban	**38.20**	**0.30**	**0.14**	**37.63**	**1.31**	**0.24**
10—14	Total	0.53	..	..	0.67	0.01	..
	Rural	0.53	..	..	0.64	0.01	..
	Urban	0.53	..	..	0.88	..	..
15—19	Total	1.97	0.01	0.02	9.68	0.06	0.12
	Rural	1.71	0.01	0.01	8.36	0.07	0.13
	Urban	3.18	..	0.04	17.23	0.02	0.07
20—24	Total	12.84	0.10	0.14	38.25	0.30	0.56
	Rural	11.28	0.11	0.15	33.59	0.34	0.63
	Urban	19.40	0.04	0.08	63.90	0.14	0.18
25—29	Total	41.64	0.35	0.37	70.56	0.86	0.85
	Rural	38.66	0.39	0.42	67.05	0.04	0.91
	Urban	52.11	0.21	0.18	88.33	0.45	0.54
30—34	Total	73.42	0.71	0.50	84.14	1.82	0.80
	Rural	71.06	0.87	0.58	82.31	1.99	0.88
	Urban	81.34	0.19	0.23	94.44	0.91	0.41
35—39	Total	86.91	0.97	0.63	90.37	2.81	0.75
	Rural	85.47	1.14	0.72	89.66	2.97	0.77
	Urban	92.12	0.35	0.32	95.54	1.65	0.56
40—44	Total	91.68	1.61	0.56	88.99	5.76	0.95
	Rural	90.84	1.85	0.62	88.53	6.02	0.92
	Urban	95.23	0.59	0.28	93.44	3.31	1.33
45—49	Total	92.96	2.10	0.69	88.57	7.39	1.07
	Rural	92.55	2.26	0.72	88.53	7.37	1.07
	Urban	95.36	1.13	0.51	89.04	7.67	1.10
50—54	Total	92.63	3.32	0.61	84.19	12.17	1.20
	Rural	92.26	3.39	0.63	84.18	12.14	1.22
	Urban	95.16	1.65	0.47	84.38	12.61	0.90
55—59	Total	92.65	4.14	0.53	81.90	15.76	1.22
	Rural	92.39	4.32	0.55	82.05	14.99	1.20
	Urban	95.23	0.90	0.26	79.04	18.70	1.42
60—64	Total	91.42	5.59	0.58	74.67	22.40	1.22
	Rural	91.34	5.69	0.57	74.93	22.11	1.26
	Urban	92.52	4.15	0.66	69.39	28.18	0.30

TABLE 4.9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
65—69	Total	90.75	6.50	0.52	73.46	23.57	1.47
	Rural	90.61	6.59	0.55	73.66	23.39	1.48
	Urban	93.64	4.66	..	68.03	28.57	1.36
70+	Total	85.34	11.81	0.80	60.45	36.98	1.30
	Rural	85.20	11.98	0.81	60.44	36.98	1.31
	Urban	89.36	6.91	0.53	60.59	37.06	1.18

The table above reveals that 1.97% of the males of our state in the age group 15—19 are married whereas in the same age group it is 12.32% for India in 1981. The proportion of married males rises to 12.84% in the age group 20—24 and 41.64% in the age group 25—29 in Nagaland whereas in case of India, it rises to 43.17% in the age group 20—24 and 77.27% in the age group 25—29. The highest proportion of 92.96% married males in our state has been observed in the group 45—49 where as at national level, it has been recorded 94.19% in the age group 35—39.

In case of females, 9.68% in the age group 15—19 of our state are married whereas for the same age group it is 43.47% at national level. 38.25% females in the age group 20—24 in our state is married whereas for the same age group it is 84.44% at national level. The highest proportion of 95.54% married females is observed in the age group 40—44 whereas for the same age-group it decreases to 87.81% at national level. Thus there exists a wide gap in proportion married males and females when individual age group is compared at national level and state level respectively. In our state proportion of married females rises sharply from the age group 20—24 and starts declining very slowly from 45—49 age group. A rise in proportion of widow starts from the age group 50—54 and its increase continue from onward age groups. Proportions of divorced /separated in case of females are higher than males in our state for almost all the age groups.

In our state, never married constitutes 63% males and 59% females as per 1981 Census. The age at marriage for females is certainly higher than many other states of our country. The greater proportion of widows compared to widowers indicate a trend of more men to remarry than women. This pattern is seen in both rural and urban areas.

CHAPTER V

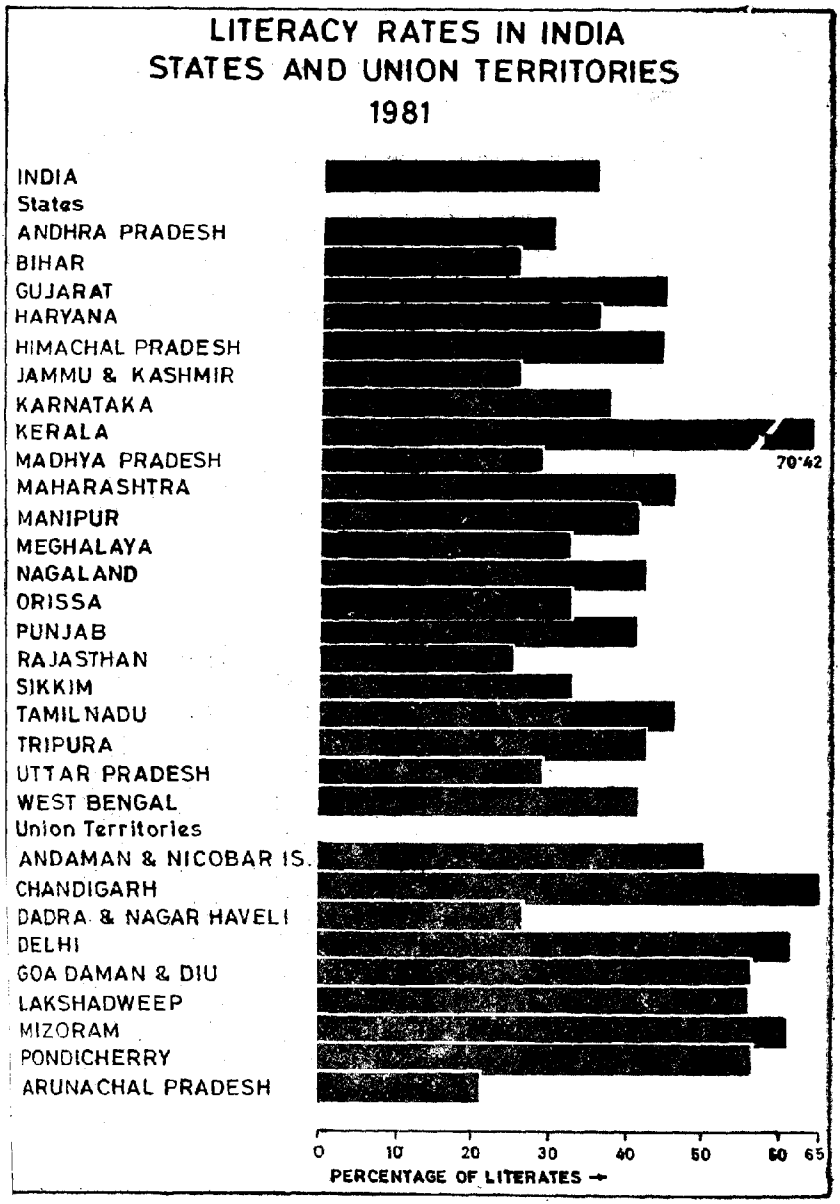
HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE

Literacy is the first step towards learning and communication through the written words which gives us access to education. Information on the educational status of population is very important both at the national and international level in connection with the planning of educational programmes, dissemination of information and programmes for economic social and political advancement.

In the census questionaires, collection of information on literacy of the individual concern is one of the most important items. Due to its important role, information on literacy had been collected in all the censuses in our country, and is of particular interest to us in view of the extent of illiteracy still prevailing in our country. For the purpose of Indian census, literacy consists of the ability to read and write and every person who can do this is treated as literate. But this definition has been slightly modified for more rigid test of literacy. The definition of a literate adopted in 1981 census was as follows : "A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. All children of age four years or less are treated as illiterate even if the child is going to school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words".

"An illiterate is a person who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language".

Besides literacy, data on educational attainment and school/college attendance had also been collected in 1981 Census. It may also be pointed that classification of the people by educational status, is an indication of cultural attainment and position in the community, when material status, occupation and income has the important value for statistical analysis for social and economic problem.


LITERACY RATES IN INDIA
STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
1981
INDIA
States
ANDHRA PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
HARYANA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
JAMMU & KASHMIR
KARNATAKA
KERALA
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
MANIPUR
MEGHALAYA
NAGALAND
ORISSA
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
SIKKIM
TAMIL NADU
TRIPURA
UTTAR PRADESH
WEST BENGAL
Union Territories
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR IS.
CHANDIGARH
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
DELHI
GOA DAMAN & DIU
LAKSHADWEEP
MIZORAM
PONDICHERRY
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
70·42
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
65
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES →

Comparison of literacy of Nagaland state with that of other states

In our census, all children of age four years or less are treated as illiterate even if the child is going to school and may have picked up and writing a few odd words. It is quite natural to work out effective rate of literacy i.e. excluding children of age group 0—4 in order to have an accurate comparison of situation of literacy among different states. Due to absence of complete information, it has not been possible to work out effective rate of literacy and instead the same has been worked out for total population as shown in table 5.1. below :

TABLE 5.1

Rank in literacy rate 1981	India/state/union territory	Total/ Rural Urban	Percentage of literates to total population (including population in age group 0—4)		
			Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA . . .	**Total**	**36.23**	**46.89**	**24.82**
		Rural	**29.65**	**40.79**	**17.96**
		Urban	**57.40**	**65.83**	**47.82**
1.	Kerala . . .	Total	70.42	75.26	65.73
		Rural	69.11	74.13	64.25
		Urban	76.11	80.10	72.20
2.	Maharashtra .	Total	47.18	58.79	34.79
		Rural	38.15	51.25	24.88
		Urban	63.92	71.89	54.65
3.	Tamil Nadu .	Total	46.76	58.26	34.99
		Rural	38.56	51.16	25.80
		Urban	63.45	72.50	53.99
4.	Gujarat . . .	Total	43.70	54.44	32.30
		Rural	36.20	47.85	24.06
		Urban	60.31	68.62	51.13
5.	Nagaland . .	Total	42.57	50.06	33.89
		Rural	38.59	46.09	30.25
		Urban	64.23	69.26	56.91
6.	Himachal Pradesh .	Total	42.48	53.19	31.46
		Rural	40.42	51.36	29.36
		Urban	67.44	73.32	60.40
7.	Tripura . .	Total	42.12	51.70	32.00
		Rural	38.23	48.24	27.64
		Urban	73.66	79.95	67.09

TABLE 5.1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Manipur . .	Total	41.35	53.29	29.06
		Rural	37.37	49.33	25.06
		Urban	52.44	64.30	40.20
9	West Bengal . .	Total	40.94	50.76	30.25
		Rural	33.12	43.58	22.06
		Urban	62.66	69.08	54.82
10	Punjab . .	Total	40.86	47.16	33.69
		Rural	35.21	41.91	27.63
		Urban	55.63	60.73	49.72
11	Karnataka . .	Total	38.46	48.81	27.71
		Rural	31.05	42.06	19.77
		Urban	56.71	64.98	47.78
12	Haryana . .	Total	36.14	48.20	22.27
		Rural	30.33	43.44	15.37
		Urban	56.86	64.95	47.35
13	Orissa . .	Total	34.23	47.10	21.12
		Rural	31.49	44.51	18.45
		Urban	54.77	65.13	42.72
14	Meghalaya . .	Total	34.08	37.89	30.08
		Rural	27.45	30.83	23.96
		Urban	64.12	68.90	58.82
15	Sikkim . . .	Total	34.05	43.95	22.20
		Rural	30.05	40.25	18.24
		Urban	54.86	61.44	45.42
16	Andhra Pradesh .	Total	29.94	39.26	20.39
		Rural	23·24	32.25	14.08
		Urban	51.99	61.89	41.55
17	Madhya Pradesh .	Total	27.87	39.49	15.53
		Rural	21.22	32.91	8.99
		Urban	54.02	64.41	42.26
18	Uttar Pradesh .	Total	27·16	38.76	14.04
		Rural	23.06	35.18	9.49
		Urban	45.88	54.73	35.43
19	Jammu & Kashmir	Total	26.67	36.29	15.88
		Rural	21.63	31.64	10.47
		Urban	45.56	53.55	36.44
20	Bihar . . .	Total	26.20	38.11	13.62
		Rural	22.50	34.38	10.17
		Urban	52.18	62.47	39.81
21	Rajasthan . .	Total	24.38	36.30	11.42
		Rural	17.99	29.65	5.46
		Urban	48.35	60.55	34.45
1	Chandigarh . .	Total	64.79	69.00	59.31
		Rural	44.73	52.29	33.74
		Urban	66.15	70.19	60.94
2	Delhi . . .	Total	61.54	68.40	53.07
		Rural	47.56	60.11	32.08
		Urban	62.64	69.05	54.71

TABLE 5.1—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Mizoram . .	Total	59.88	64.46	54.91
		Rural	55.24	60.19	49.92
		Urban	74.06	77.26	70.47
4	*Goa, Daman & Diu*	Total	56.66	65.59	47.56
		Rural	52.68	62.39	43.08
		Urban	64.99	71.96	57.39
5	Pondicherry . .	Total	55.85	65.84	45.71
		Rural	47.98	59.39	36.30
		Urban	63.04	71.77	54.23
6	Lakshadweep .	Total	55.07	65.24	44.65
		Rural	51.98	62.25	41.57
		Urban	58.65	68.66	48.25
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . .	Total	51.56	58.72	42.14
		Rural	46.58	53.94	37.07
		Urban	65.54	71.69	56.98
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	Total	26.67	36.32	16.78
		Rural	24.71	34.32	14.91
		Urban	54.17	62.91	44.28
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	20.79	28.94	11.32
		Rural	18.51	26.36	9.60
		Urban	53.22	60.80	41.18

According to 1981 census literates formed 36.23% of total population of our country. It means that out of every hundred persons 36 are literates whereas the remaining 64 persons are illiterate. When compared with some European countries, literacy rate is certainly very low in our country. Of course we are slightly in comfortable position when compared with the literacy rates of our neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan. In case of our state, there were 43 literate persons out of the hundred population and this shows 55.36% increase in literacy over 1971. When we study the statewise percentage of literates by rank in our country we find that Kerala with 70.42% tops the list of literates. For behind of Kerala state are Maharashtra 47.18%, Tamil Nadu 46.76%, Gujarat 43.70% and Nagaland 42.57%. Thus, among the states of India, our state stands fifth rank. This is certainly an encouraging situation and it shows the Government effort to improve the quality of life. One thing we must notice that Kerala is marching ahead in the progress of literacy and other states are no

where near to it. The state of Rajasthan with 24.38% literates population is placed at the bottom of the list. The following states have improved their position in literacy in 1981 over 1971. Maharashtra, Nagaland Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Haryana, Orissa, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir. The more populous states like Uttar Pradesh with 27.16%, Bihar with 26.20%, Andhra Pradesh with 29.94% and Madhya Pradesh with 27.87% are quite below national average of 36.23%. Chandigarh with 64.79% literate population tops list among the union territories. It stands next to Kerala among all the states and union territories. It is followed by Delhi 61.54%, Mizoram 59.88%, Goa, Daman & Diu 56.66%, Pondicherry 55.85% etc Arunachal Pradesh with 20.79% is placed at the bottom of the list among the states and union territories.

Growth of literacy among states during 1961—71 and 1971—81 censuses

Table 5.2 shows below literacy percentage in the states and union territories in 1971 and 1981 censuses, their ranks and percentage increase of literacy in 1981 over 1971.

TABLE 5.2

States and Union territories arranged in the order of literacy ranking in 1981 Census and comparison with 1971 Census.

Rank in 1981	State/Union Territory	Literacy rate 1981	Literacy rate 1971	Rank in 1971	Percentage increase of literacy
1	2	3	4	5	6
	STATE				
1	Kerala	70.4	60.42	2	16.55
2	Maharashtra	47.18	39.18	10	20.42
3	Tamil Nadu	46.76	39.46	9	18.50
4	Gujarat	43.70	35.72	11	22.10
5	Nagaland	42.57	27.40	19	55.36
6	Himachal Pradesh	42.48	31.96	15	32.92
7	Tripura	42.12	30.98	17	35.96

TABLE 5.2—*contd*.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Manipur . . .	41.35	32.91	14	25.65
9	West Bengal . .	40.94	33.20	13	23.31
10	Punjab . . .	40.86	33.67	12	21.35
11	Karnataka . . .	38.46	31.52	16	22.02
12	Haryana . . .	36.14	26.89	20	34.40
13	Orissa . . .	34.23	26.18	21	30.75
14	Meghalaya . . .	34.08	29.49	18	15.56
15	Sikkim . . .	34.05	17.74	28	91.94
16	Andhra Pradesh . .	29.94	24.57	22	21.86
17	Madhya Pradesh . .	27.87	22.14	23	25.88
18	Uttar Pradesh . .	27.16	21.70	24	25.16
19	Jammu & Kashmir .	26.67	18.58	27	43.54
20	Bihar	26.20	19.94	25	31.39
21	Rajasthan . . .	24.38	19.07	26	27.84
	UNION TERRITORY				
22	Chandigarh . . .	64.79	61.56	1	5.25
23	Delhi	61.54	56.61	3	8.71
24	Mizoram . . .	59.88	53.79	4	11.32
25	Goa, Daman & Diu .	56.66	44.75	6	26.61
26	Pondicherry . .	55.85	46.02	5	21.36
27	Lakshadweep . .	55.07	43.66	7	26.13
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	51.56	43.59	8	18.28
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	26.67	14.97	29	78.16
30	Arunachal Pradesh .	20.79	11.29	30	84.15

NOTE :—Excludes Assam where census was not held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 census.

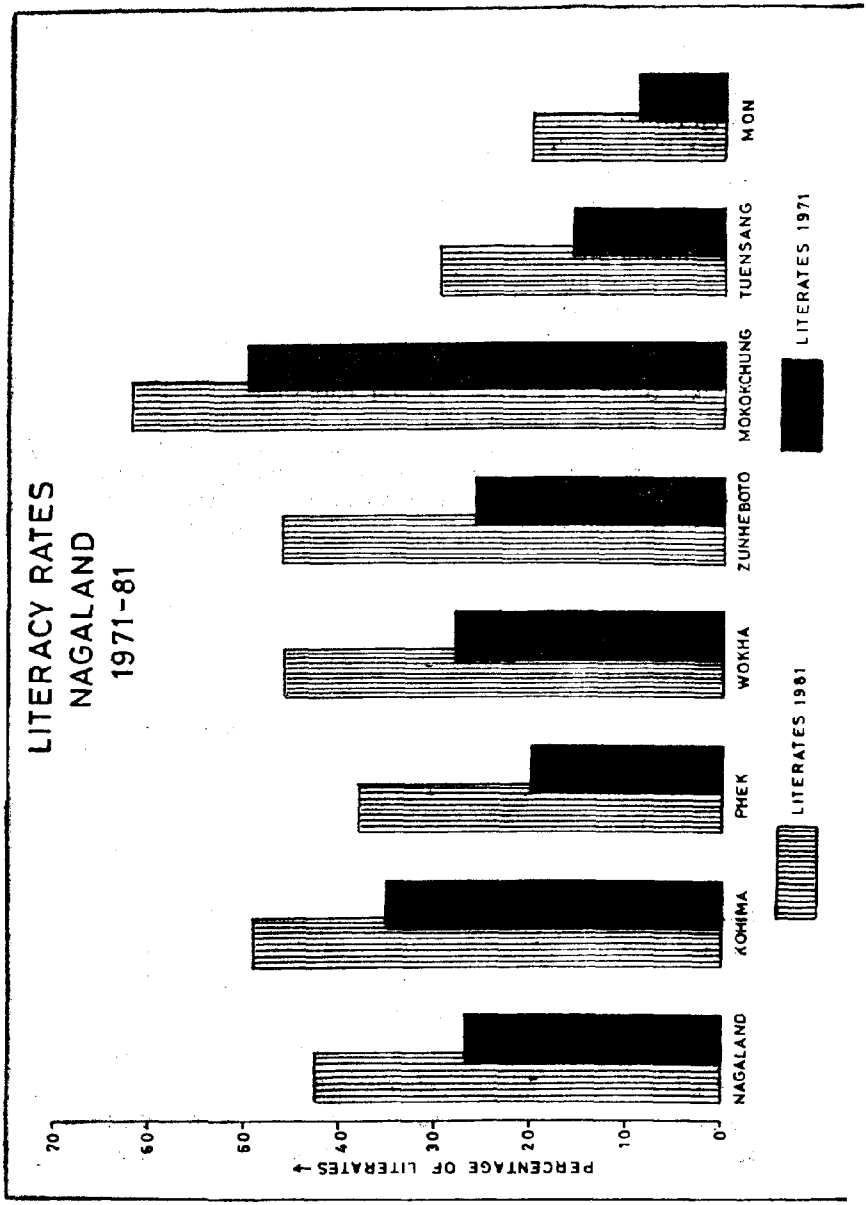
Looking at the performance of the individual states during the decade 1971—1981, we find that the highest percentage increase in literacy among the states was recorded in Sikkim 91.94%. It is followed by Nagaland 55.36%. Jammu & Kashmir 43.54%, Tripura 35.96% etc. and the lowest being recorded in Meghalaya 15.56%. During the decade 1971—1981, our state achieved 55.36% increase in literacy whereas it was 52.99% during 1961—1971. In case of top ranking state like Kerala, the percentage increase in

literacy has declined from 28.96% during 1961—1971 to 16.55% in 1971—1981. This type of decline in the growth of literacy from the decade 1961—1971 to 1971—1981 has also been observed in the states like Maharastra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Punjab, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. This might be due to the fact that the scope for increase in these states was less compared to other states inview of the relatively high degree of literacy already attained by them. The states which improved in the growth of literacy during the current decade over the previous decades are Gujarat, Nagaland, Manipur, West Bengal, Orissa, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. It is interesting to note that populous states like Bihar and West Bengal had shown spectacular growth of literacy during 1971—1981. Implication of the growth or decline in literacy for a particular area is very crucial one and it should be viewed very carefully. However, our state is progressing steadily both in terms of proportions as well as decadal growth rate of literate population.

TABLE 5.3

Growth of literacy among the districts of Nagaland.

State/District	Literacy per cent		Growth rate of literacy (percent)	
	1981	1971	1961—71	1971—81
1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	**42.57**	**27.40**	**52.98**	**55.36**
Kohima	48.94	34.73	41.92	40.91
Phek	37.99	20.03	54.91	89.67
Wokha	45.60	28.31	13.24	61.07
Zunheboto	45.59	26.08	80.73	74.80
Mokokchung	61.78	49.57	18.53	24.63
Tuensang	30.49	15.97	198.50	90.92
Mon	19.89	8.80	191.39	126.02


LITERACY RATES
NAGALAND
1971-81
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
NAGALAND
KOHIMA
PHEK
WOKHA
ZUNHEBOTO
MOKOKCHUNG
TUENSANG
MON
LITERATES 1981
LITERATES 1971

There were only three districts viz Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang in 1971 census. In 1981 census the number of districts rose to seven viz Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto, Mokokchung, Tuensang and Mon. While studying the literacy rate we find that Mokokchung district has the highest percentage of literates i.e. 61.78% in the state. It had 49.57% literate population in 1971. As per 1981 census the districts of Kohima 48.94%, Wokha 45.60% and Zunheboto 45.59% are having higher literacy rates than the state average of 42.57%. The Mon district has recorded the lowest literacy rate of 19.89% in the state. However, significant improvement of literacy in the districts of Phek, Tuensang and Mon can be noticed in 1981 from 1971.

While studying the growth rate of literacy for the decades 1961—1971 and 1971—1981 respectively among different districts of the state, it is noticed that except Kohima and Mokokchung districts, the remaining 5 districts have experienced reasonable percentage increase in the decade 1971—1981. The lesser improvement in the growth of literacy both Kohima & Mokokchung districts might be due to the fact that scope for improvement in these districts was less compared to other five districts.

The following table brings out the position clearly :

TABLE 5.4

Percentage of literacy classified by sex in 1981 *census*

State/District	Percentage of literates to total population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Nagaland	**42.57**	**50.06**	**33.89**
Kohima	48.94	57.04	38.69
Phek	37.99	49.09	25.27
Wokha	45.60	55.49	34.82
Zunheboto	45.59	52.81	38.10
Mokokchung	61.78	65.95	57.18
Tuensang	30.49	36.89	23.32
Mon	19.89	26.45	12.35

The literate male is just the total male population of the state. It means that half of the total male population of the state is literate whereas the remaining half is illiterate. But there are inter district variations among the literates. Two-third male population of Mokokchung district is literate whereas the remaining one-third male population is illiterate. On the contrary, slightly less than one-fourth male population of Mon district is literate and the remaining three-fourth are illiterate. Among the males, Mokokchung district with 65.95% literate population tops the list and it is followed by Kohima with 57.04%. Wokha with 55.49% and lowest being Mon with 26.45% only. The literate female is nearly one third of the state total female population. It reveals that the remaining two-third female population of the state are illiterate. There also exists inter-district variations. Mokokchung district has the 57.18% literate female population. It is followed by Kohima and Zunheboto districts with 38.69% and 38.10% respectively. The female literacy rates in the districts of Phek, Tuensang and Mon are quite below states average of 33.89% The Mon district has only 12.35% literate females.

From the above table, one can conclude that except Mokokchung and Kohima districts, male-female differential in literacy in the remaining five districts are still persisting. Mon district needs special attention for improving the lot of nearly 90% illiterate female population.

Literacy among rural and urban areas of Nagaland

It is very important to study the progress of literacy both among rural and urban population of an area. The table 5.5 shown below gives the percentage of literates to the total population (including age group 0—4) in Nagaland state and its constituents districts by total/rural/urban and sex.

TABLE 5.5

Statement showing percentage of literates to total population

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of literates to total population (including age group 0-4)		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	**Total**	**42.57**	**50.06**	**33.89**
	Rural	**38.59**	**46.09**	**30.25**
	Urban	**64.23**	**69.26**	**56.91**
Kohima	Total	48.94	57.04	38.69
	Rural	43.67	52.45	33.17
	Urban	63.28	68.44	55.63
Phek	Total	37.99	49.09	25.27
	Rural	37.99	49.09	25.27
	Urban	—	—	—
Wokha	Total	45.60	55.49	34.82
	Rural	42.21	52.41	31.63
	Urban	66.03	71.46	58.07
Zunheboto . . .	Total	45.59	52.81	38.10
	Rural	42.63	49.64	35.66
	Urban	66.19	71.70	58.49
Mokokchung . . .	Total	61.78	65.95	57.18
	Rural	60.45	64.90	55.67
	Urban	68.10	70.63	64.94
Tuensang	Total	30.49	36.89	23.32
	Rural	27.37	33.30	20.90
	Urban	66.27	72.49	56.82
Mon	Total	19.89	26.45	12.35
	Rural	16.49	22.20	10.17
	Urban	55.41	63.27	41.78

The state has achieved 42.57% literacy rate in 1981 census against 27.40% in 1971 census and 17.91% in 1961 census. Thus we can say that our state has made reasonably good progress in literacy during the last two decades. The urban literacy of 64.23% is obviously higher than rural literacy of 38.59% in the state perhaps due to the fact that the urban areas of the state have the better facilities for education and opportunities for educated persons for absorption in services and business. Among the districts, Mokokchung has the highest urban literacy rate of 68.10% while the lowest is recorded in Mon district with 55.41%. Again Mokokchung district has

recorded the highest literacy of 60.45% among the districts of Nagaland in case of rural literacy. The lowest percentage of rural literacy has also been recorded in Mon district with 16.49%. Thus Mokokchung district has the highest literacy rate both for rural and urban areas as well as for male and females among all the districts of the state. On the contrary, the Mon district has the lowest literacy rate for both sexes as well as for rural and urban areas among all districts of the state. It is also noticed that male-female differentials in literacy rate by both rural-urban residences still persist in all the districts of our state inspite of spectacular improvement made by our state during last two decades.

Literacy in towns of Nagaland

According to 1981 census, there are seven towns in Nagaland. There were only three towns in the 1971 census, urban literacy rate as per 1981 census in Nagaland was 64.23%. It will be useful to study the variations of literacy rates in the seven towns of Nagaland. The table given below shows the percentage of literates to the total population in the seven towns.

TABLE 5.6

Town	Percentage of literate to total population in the towns		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Kohima	64.68	70.99	56.11
Dimapur	61.82	65.97	55.07
Wokha	66.03	71.46	58.07
Zunheboto	66.19	71.70	58.49
Mokokchung	68.10	70.63	64.94
Tuensang	66.27	72.49	56.82
Mon	55.41	63.27	41.78

As usual, Mokokchung town with 68.10% literates tops the list among the towns. Three towns viz Wokha, Zunheboto and Tuensang are having almost equal percentage of literate population of 66%. Kohima town is having 64.68% literate population followed by Dimapur town 61.82% and the lowest one is Mon town with 55.41% of literates.

While studying the male-female differentials, it has been noticed that except Dimapur and Mon towns, percentage of the male literate population in the remaining five towns was 70.00 or slightly above it. Except Mon town, literate female population in the remaining six towns were in the range of 55 to 65%. Mokokchung town recorded highest proportion of female literate population of 64.94% whereas Mon town recorded lowest proportion of 41.78% of female literate population. These male female differential is found in all the seven towns.

Literacy among scheduled tribes of Nagaland

TABLE 5.7

Percentage scheduled tribe literacy classified by sex in 1981 census

State/District	Percentage of scheduled tribe literate to total S.T. population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Nagaland	**40.32**	**47.42**	**32.99**
Kohima	47.29	56.04	37.91
Phek	36.43	47.41	24.61
Wokha	44.71	54.04	35.00
Zunheboto	44.55	51.13	38.04
Mokokchung	61.77	65.70	57.70
Tuensang	28.54	34.35	22.46
Mon	15.61	20.00	11.01

Nagaland is predominantly inhabited by scheduled tribes. The scheduled tribes constitute 83.99% of the population of the state. The literate population among scheduled tribes is only 40.32% in the state and it is even less than the general literacy rate of 42.57%. Among the scheduled tribes, Mokokchung has the highest per cent of literate population i.e. 61.77% and lowest being recorded in the Mon district i.e. 15.61% Next to Mokokchung is the Kohima district with 47.29% literate. It is followed by Wokha 44.71%, Zunheboto 44.55%, Phek 36.43% and Tuensang 28.54%. There exists male-female differential in all the districts. The male-female differential has been found predominant in Phek, Wokha & Kohima districts. Mokokchung & Mon districts have less sex differential in respect of literate compared to other districts.

School/College attendance

The history of education in our state is hardly a century old. Prior to independence, there were only two private high schools, two government middle english schools and about hundred primary schools. As in the other North-eastern hilly states, Christian missionaries were often the pioneer in setting up schools in different parts of Nagaland. The state has made tremendous progress in education in the post independence years specially when Nagaland attained statehood. The Nagaland state Government has been giving priority in the improvement of literacy since creation of the state. A large number of schools have been opened even at the remote areas of the state for providing minimum educational facilities at primary, middle & secondary levels of education. Unlike school education, college education is yet to spread further in various parts of the state. The percentage distribution of school/college attendance to total literate population shown below in the table 5.8 collected first time in 1981 census speaks itself its own story very clearly.

TABLE 5.8

State/district	Percentage of school and college attendants to total literate population		
	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	
Nagaland	**189,089 (57.32)**	**108,518 (52.12)**	**80,571 (66.21)**
Kohima	61,288 (50.07)	35,358 (44.37)	25,930 (60.71)
Phek	17,639 (65.75)	10,999 (59.43)	6,640 (79.81)
Wokha	17,377 (66.19)	10,089 (60.57)	7,288 (75.93)
Zunheboto	16,580 (59.46)	8,910 (54.18)	7,670 (67.05)
Mokokchung	36,128 (56.13)	19,382 (53.78)	16,746 (59.11)
Tuensang	30,143 (64.90)	17,627 (59.37)	12,516 (74.72)
Mon	9,937 (63·28)	6,155 (55·11)	3,782 (83·41)

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGE WE SPEAK

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language maily spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household Schedule along with the two usual language questions on "mother tongue" and "other language known" in the Individual slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 774,930 in the state the institutional population, is only 27,859 constituting 3.60%.

Question 5 on "Language mainly spoken in the household" in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The raw returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinised following usual linguistic methods including studying "Language specimen's and undertaking field investigations".

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in table 6.1 and table 6.2 respectively.

TABLE 6.1

Statement showing the speakers of household population by language mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of variants under each) specified in schedule VIII to Constitution of India.

Name of language	No. of speakers	Percentage of speakers to total population
1	2	3
Total	**69,726**	**9.33**
1. Assamese	12,583	1.68
2. Bengali	26,770	3.58
3. Gujarati	31	N
4. Hindi	24,242	3.25
5. Kannada	22	N

TABLE 6.1—*contd.*

1	2	3
6. Kashmiri . . .	18	N
7. Malayalam . . .	2,414	0.32
8. Marathi	67	0.01
9. Oriya	1,454	0.20
10. Punjabi	1,130	0.15
11. Sanskrit	..	..
12. Sindhi	15	N
13. Tamil	258	0.04
14. Telegu	373	0.05
15. Urdu	349	0.05

NOTE :—(1) "N" stands for negligible and ".." stands for nil.

The above table reveals that out of 69,726 persons, the speakers of Bengali tops the list with 26,770 persons closely followed by Hindi with 24,242 persons and far behind are the speakers of Assamese with 12,583 persons, the Malayalam with 2,414 persons etc. and the speakers of the Sindhi being recorded as the lowest in the list. In terms of proportions to the total state population, the speakers of Bengali, Hindi and Assamese constitute 3.58%, 3.25% & 1.68% respectively and the rest are below 1%.

TABLE 6.2

Statement showing the speakers of household populations by languages mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of variants where grouped) other than those specified in schedule VIII to the constitution of India.

Languages	Number of speakers
1	2
1. Adi	6 (N)
2. Anal	5 (N)
3. Angami	78,342 (10.49)
4. Ao	104,118 (13.94)
5. Bhotia	7 (N)

TABLE 6·2—*contd.*

1	2
6. Bhomij	6 (N)
7. Bishnupriya	26 (N)
8. Bodo/Boro	2,046 (0.27)
9. Chang	23,080 (3.09)
10. Dogri	42 (0.01)
11. English	395 (0.05)
12. Garo	901 (0.12)
13. Gondi	216 (0.03)
14. Gorkhali/Nepali	24,918 (3.34)
15. Halam	417 (0.06)
16. Hmar	78 (0.01)
17. Kabui	2,868 (2,868)
18. Kacha Naga	2,909 (0.39)
19. Kharia	18 (N)
20. Khasi	152 (0.02)
21. Kheza	15,985 (2.13)
22. Khiemnungan	17,044 (2.28)
23. Konkani	(N)
24. Konyak	83,261 (11.15)
25. Koya	4 (N)
26. Kuki	7,789 (1.04)
27. Kurgh/Oran	143 (0.02)
28. Lakher	10 (N)

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TABLE 6·2—*contd.*

1	2
29. Lepcha	11 (N)
30. Limbu	19 (N)
31. Lotha	57,842 (7.74)
32. Lushai/Mizo	492 (0.07)
33. Manipuri/Maitei	4,293 (0.58)
34. Mao	3,952 (0.53)
35. Mikir	445 (0.06)
36. Munda	154 (0.02)
37. Mundari	123 (0.02)
38. Naga	17,021 (2.28)
39. Nissi/Dafla	1 (N)
40. Paite	20 (N)
41. Phom	24,265 (3.25)
42. Rabha	137 (0.02)
43. Rengma	15,031 (2.01)
44. Sangtam	28,781 (3.85)
45. Santali	39 (N)
46. Sema	93,817 (12.56)
47. Tankhul	878 (0.12)
48. Thado	1,470 (0.20)
49. Tibetan	24 (N)
50. Tripuri	15 (N)
51. Yimchungre	27,360 (3.66)

TABLE 6.2—*contd.*

1	2
52. Zema/Naga	4,453 (0.60)
53. Zou	8 (N)
54. Other languages	31,998 (4.28)

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 747,071 in the state of Nagaland 69,726 are the speakers of schedule VIII languages constituting 9.33% and 677,345 are the speakers of other languages constituting 90.67% to total household population.

In both the tables 6.1 and 6.2 the variant have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These identifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at All-India level and have been grouped under table 6.1 and 6.2 languages are shown below:

TABLE 6.1

Bengali	Haijong/Hajong
Hindi	Bhojpuri; Garwali; Haryanvi; Khortha/Khotta; Kumaumi; Magadhi/Magahi; Maithili; Marwari; Rajasthani, Sadan/Sadri.

TABLE 6.2

Angami	Chakru/Chukri
Ao	Chungli
Bodo/Boro	Mech
Kabui	Rongmei
Kacha Naga	Liangmei
Naga	Zeliang
Nissi/Dafla	Bagni

All other returns falling under table 6.2 and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the category 'others' occuring as the last entry in table 6.2.

CHAPTER VII

RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

Religion is a major source of values particularly in a traditional society. All the institutions of the society and the normative behaviour patterns get legitimacy through religious sanctions. Religion plays an important role in the early socialization process in the family. The influence of religion extends to the very core of social behaviour, attitudes and values and affiliation to a particular religious group affects not only reproductive behaviour but behaviours in other areas as well.

In a secular state like India several religions have thrived and every decennial Census provides an interesting information in respect of religious persuasions of the people. Our constitution guarantees that no one following any particular religion will either be specially favoured or disfavoured against. Though our Government does not patronise any particular religion, yet data on religion used to have been collected in all the censuses because many facets of the life of a person are influenced by his religious persuasions. The religious composition of a population is of interest to the demographers in order to study some important aspects of demography like marital status, occupation and migration apart from its influence on birth and death rate. Prior to independence of our country, British rulers gave much importance to present various statistical data like age, sex, literacy, occupation etc. by different religious persuasions. However, from 1951 onward, the data on religion are limited to merely showing total population under each religion.

In the 1981 Census, question on religion was included in the individual slip filled in for every person and the Household Schedule filled in for a household.

The 1981 Census data on religion are based on (1) the religion of the head of the households in respect of normal households and household of houseless population and (2) the religion recorded in the individual slip in respect of the individuals in the institutional households.

The 1981 Census of India listed six principal religions namely Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism from the point of view of preponderence. Religions other than the above six came under the head "other religions". During enumeration if some persons said that they had no religion then they were enumerated under the head "religion not stated".

The table 7.1 gives the number of persons belonging to each major religion in our country and their percentage to the total population as per 1981 Census.

TABLE 7.1

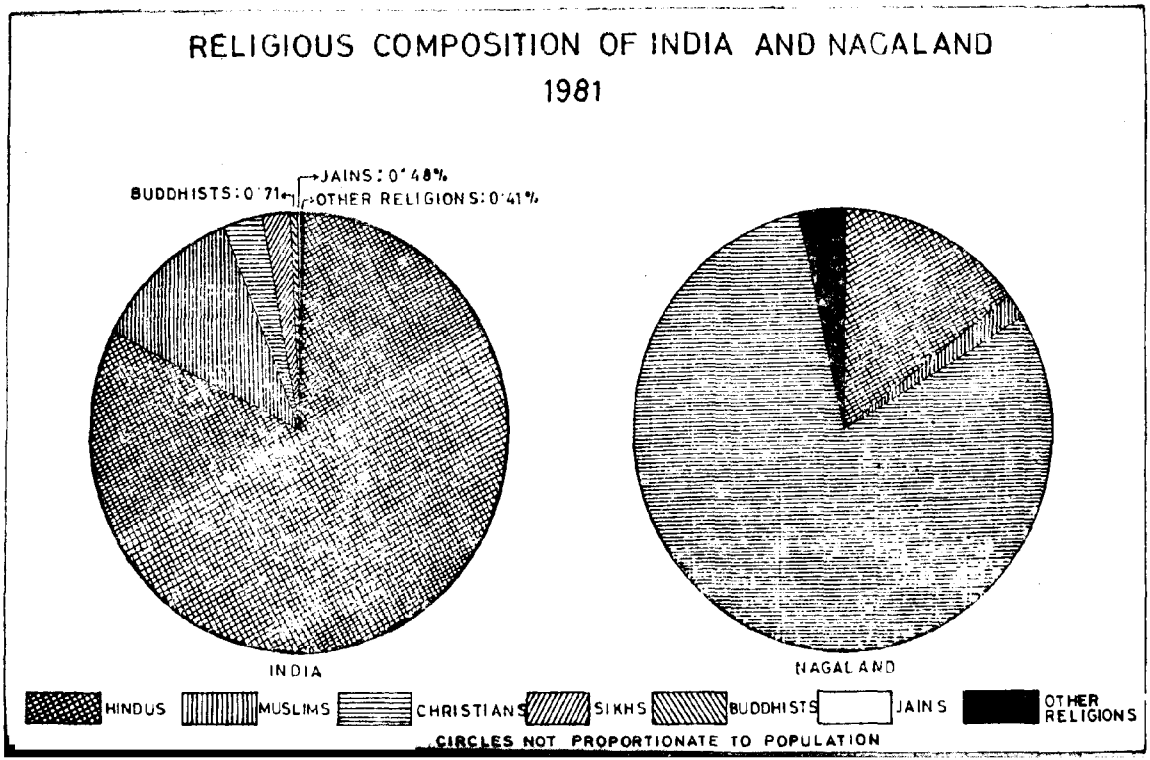
Religion	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Hindus	549,779,481	82.64
Muslims	75,512,439	11.35
Christians	16,165,447	2.43
Sikhs	13,078,146	1.96
Buddhists	4,719,796	0.71
Jains	3,206,038	0.48
Other religions . . .	2,766,285	0.42
Religion not stated . . .	60,217	0.01

NOTE : Figures exclude Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

Source : Paper 3 of 1984 of R.G.I.

As usual the Hinduism constitutes 82.64% of the population of our country. All other religions combined constitute 17.36%. Next to Hinduism but far behind comes Islam with 11.35% of the population. The other two religions which are next to Islam are Christianity and Sikhism with 2.43% and 1.96% respectively. Thus we can say that out of 1000 population 826 are Hindus, 114 are Muslims, 24 are Christians, 20 are Sikhs and the remaining 16 are Buddhists, Jains and other religions.

Pie-Chart showing religions composition of population in India & Nagaland, 1981.



Religious composition of Nagaland

Prior to 1872, Nagaland was a land of animism. Even now a number of Nagas are following this religion. They perform sacrifices by killing animals like pigs, fowls and dogs to propitiate spirits, offer their prayers to the moon and the sun and the spirits of the village. Their aim is to receive blessings from deities and spirits for a bumper harvest, for health and happiness in the world and beyond.

The table 7.2 gives the number of followers of different religions in Nagaland and their proportion to total population as per 1981 Census.

TABLE 7.2

Religion	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Hindus	111,266	14.36
Muslims	11,806	1.52
Christians	621,590	80.21
Sikhs	743	0.10
Buddhists	517	0.07
Jains	1,153	0.15
Other religions	27,852	3.59
Religion not stated	3	Negligible

Source : Paper 5 of 1981 Census, Nagaland.

In Nagaland, the Christianity is the major religion of the people which constitutes more than 80%. In our country, the union territory of Mizoram tops the list with 83.81% Christian population followed by Nagaland with 80.21%. It was only 67% in 1971 and 53% in 1961 Census. The decadal growth rate of Christian population of the state during the decades 1961—71 and 1971—81 are 76.29% and 80.28% respectively. At national level it was only 32.60% and 16.77% for the same period. The other states and union territories where 20% or more of the Christian population reside are Meghalaya 52.62%, Manipur 29.86%, Goa Daman & Diu 29.28% Andaand and Nicobar Islands 25.58% and Kerala 20.56%. Out of 621.590 Christian population of Nagaland 552,370 persons live in rural areas and the remaining 69,220 live in urban areas.

Hindus form 14.36% of the state population and fall much below the Christian population as per 1981 Census. The proportion of Hindu population rose from 9.39% in 1961 to 11.43%. in 1971 and 14.36% in 1981. Percentage decadal growth rate of Hindu population rose from 70.23% in the decade 1961—71 to the 88.49% in the decade 1971—81. The increase of Hindu population in the state can be attributed to the migration from other states for employment and business purposes. Out of 111,266 Hindus of our states, 66,959 live in rural areas and the remaining 44,307 in urban areas. The Muslims constitute 1.52% of the total population of the state. Out of 11.806 Muslims, 7,881 are males and 3,925 are females. Among them 61.2% live in rural areas and rest in urban areas of the state. However, a spectacular growth of the Muslim population has been observed during the decade 1971—81 i.e. 298.04%.

The followers of Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism do not occupy significant proportions to the state's total population. The bulk of the population of these religions communities live in urban areas. The followers of 'Other religions' constitute 3.59% of the total population. It occupies third position i.e. next to Hindu religion with total of 27,852 persons. In 1971 it was having 108,159 persons forming 20.94%.

The table 7.3 below gives percentage decadal growth of different religious persuasions in our state during 1961—71 and 1971—81 respectively.

TABLE 7.3

Percentage decadal growth rate by different religions for the decades 1961—71 *and* 1971—81 *respectively in Nagaland*

Religions	Percentage decadal growth rate	
	1961—71	1971—81
1	2	3
Christians	76.29	80.25
Hindus	70.23	88.49
Muslims	232.88	298.04
Sikhs	196.41	8.15
Buddhists	326.19	188.83
Jains	138.40	83.89
Other religions . . .	..	74.25
Religion not stated . . .	..	50.00

Comparative study of the religions in the districts

Christianity

The followers of the Christianity in our state account for 80.21%. All other religions put together contribute only 19.79%. In 1961, the percentage of Christian in the state was 52.98%. Within the period of 10 (ten) years, it rose to 66.76% in the year 1971 and became 80.21% after 20 years. It is a clear cut indication that the followers of the Christianity are growing fast in our state.

Among the districts Zunheboto has the largest proportion of Christians with 95.41% followed by Mokokchung with 92.48%, Wokha with 91.86%, Phek with 89.87%, Tuensang with 89.61%, Mon with 82.02% and the lowest being recorded in the Kohima district with 59.68%. The increase of the Christian population has been observed in all the districts of Nagaland from the year 1971 to 1981.

Hinduism

Though lying far below the Christianity, the Hinduism occupies second position in the state with 14.36% of the total population. Among the districts Kohima has the maximum number of the Hindu population i.e. 30.34%. The remaining districts have been less than 10% of the population. The presence of 30.24% Hindus in Kohima districts is due to location of two big cosmopolitan towns of the state namely Kohima, the state capital with large number of state and Central Government offices and Dimapur town with flourishing business activities.

Muslims

The followers of the Muslims account for 1.52% of the state population. Among the districts, Kohima with 3.71%

of Muslim population tops the list followed by Mokokchung (0.8%) & Mon (0.74%) etc.

Jains

The followers of the Jainism account for only 0.15% of population of the state. Out of 1,153 Jains in the state, 1,146 were enumerated in the Kohima district alone. In Kohima district it accounts for 0.46% of the total population and most of them are concentrated in Kohima and Dimapur towns only.

Buddhists

The followers of the Buddhism account for only 0.07% of the state total population. The highest proportion of 0.12% recorded in Mokokchung district and the lowest 0.02% being recorded in the districts of Zunheboto and Tuensang respectively.

Sikhs

The followers of the Sikhism constitute only 0.10% of the total population of the state. Out of 743 Sikhs, 538 were enumerated in Kohima districts along. The remaining 205 are spread over in the six districts of the state with very low proportion. The table 7.4 shown below gives the growth of major religious showing (a) percentage to total population and (b) percentage increase during 1971—81.

Distribution of religion in the rural and urban areas of the State

It is always interesting to study the distribution of rural and urban population by religions composition. The table below gives the percentage distribution of population of different religious composition by their residences.

TABLE 7.4

Growth of major religions showing (a) percentage to total population and (b) percentage increase during 1971—1981

State/District	Buddhists		Christians		Hindus	
	P.	% increase 1971—81	P.	% increase 1971—81	P.	% increase 1971—81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland	**0.07**	**188.83**	**80.21**	**80.28**	**14.36**	**88.49**
Kohima	0.09	562.86	59.68	113.59	50.84	115.97
Phek	0.03	185.71	89.87	127.44	6.34	156.65
Wokha	0.10	1,833.33	91.86	67.89	7.02	39.15
Zunheboto	0.02	..	95.41	30.57	4.14	13.48
Mokokchung . . .	0.12	96.92	92.48	32.20	6.25	(—)26.33
Tuensang	0.02	(—)35.71	89.61	79.05	7.11	134.26
Mon	0.04	..	82.02	120.65	0.97	96.70

TABLE 7.4—*contd.*

State/District	Jains		Muslims		Sikhs	
	P.	% increase 1971—81	P.	% increase 1971—81	P.	% increase 1971—81
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nagaland	**0.15**	**83.89**	**1.52**	**298.04**	**0.10**	**8.15**
Kohima	0.46	83.95	3.71	406.11	0.21	40.10
Phek	..	..	0.32	402.22	0.04	333.33
Wokha	..	..	0.35	(—)94.17	0.01	(—)84.21
Zunheboto	..	..	0.33	212.31	0.12	..
Mokokchung . . .	..	..	0.80	73.07	0.08	(—)64.57
Tuensang	..	..	0.32	246.06	0.03	41.18
Mon	..	..	0.74	95.30	0.04	42.86

NOTE :—'P' stands for percentage to the total population of the state/district.

TABLE 7.5—*contd.*

Percentage distribution of population of the different religions by their rural and urban residences, Nagaland, 1981

Name of religion	Percentage to total Population	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Buddhism	35.40	64.60
Christianity	88.86	11.14
Hinduism	60.18	39.88
Islam	61.18	38.82
Jainism	1.30	98.70
Sikhs	37.82	62.18
Other religions	99.32	0.68
Religions not stated	100.00	..

The followers of Christianity in rural areas constitutes 88.86% of the total population while only 11.14% of them are living in urban areas of the state. The position is much the same among the districts except Kohima and Mokokchung where only 19% and 16% of the Christian population are living in the urban areas of both the districts respectively. Except Hindus and Muslims, most of the followers of the other religious persuasions namely Buddhists. Sikhs and Jains are living in urban areas. In case of Hindus and Muslims more than 60% of the population are living in rural areas and the remaining approximately 40% are living in urban areas. The category under 'other religions' reveals that 99.32% of the population are living in rural areas. The category under 'Religions not stated' reveals that the cent percent of the population live in rural areas of the state. Thus one can notice that the local population are yet to be attracted for settlement in the different urban areas of the state.

Religious composition of population of different towns of Nagaland

It is interesting to study the religious composition of population of different towns of Nagaland. The table brings out position clearly indicating the proportion of followers of each important religion to the total population.

TABLE 7.6

Religion	Religious composition of population in towns and their percentage to the total population						
	Kohima town	Dimapur town	Wokha town	Zunheboto town	Mokokchung town	Tuensang town	Mon town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All religions	**34,340**	**32,878**	**8,180**	**7,678**	**18,060**	**12,200**	**6,898**
Buddhists	77 (0.22)	76 (0.23)	31 (0.38)	9 (0.12)	104 (0.58)	32 (0.26)	5 (0.07)
Christians	21,511 (62.64)	6,990 (21.26)	6,628 (81.02)	5,885 (76.64)	15,048 (83.32)	8,595 (70.45)	4,563 (66.15)
Hindus	11,849 (34.51)	21,853 (66.47)	1,362 (16.65)	1,645 (21.42)	2,327 (12.89)	3,223 (26.42)	2,048 (29.69)
Jains	13 (0.04)	1,118 (3.40)	..	..	..	4 (0.03)	3 (0.04)
Muslims	621 (1.81)	2,598 (7.89)	156 (1.91)	121 (1.58)	529 (2.93)	304 (2.49)	259 (3.76)
Sikhs	129 (0.38)	228 (0.69)	3 (0.04)	12 (0.16)	46 (0.25)	29 (0.24)	15 (0.22)
Other religions	140 (0.40)	20 (0.06)	..	6 (0.08)	6 (0.03)	13 (0.11)	5 (0.07)
Religion not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source : Paper 5 of 1981 Census, Nagaland

As per 1971 Census our state had only three towns namely Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung. Four more new towns namely Mon, Tuensang, Wokha and Zunheboto were added during the period 1971—1981. Among the seven towns Kohima and Dimapur are categorised as class-III towns whereas Mokokchung and Tuensang as class-IV towns and the remaining Wokha, Zunheboto and Mon come under class-V towns. The followers of religions like Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs are having very low proportions in all the towns except Dimapur. In case of Kohima town, the Christians top the list with 62.64% of the total population followed by the Hindus with 34.51% and the Muslim with 1.81%. In Dimapur town, the Hindu population tops the list with 66.47% followed by the Christians with 21.26%, the Muslims with 7.89% and the Jains with 3.40%. The Christian population dominates in the remaining towns namely Wokha, Zunheboto, Mokokchung, Tuensang and Mon with more than 60% population. The Hindus constitute 16.65% in Wokha, 21.42% in Zunheboto, 12.89% in Mokokchung, 26.42% in Tuensang and 29.69% in Mon town. The Muslims constitute 3.76% in Mon, 2.93% in Mokokchung, 2.49% in Tuensang, 1.91% in Wokha and 1.51% in Zunheboto town.

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

While reading ancient history of India, we have come across references to Indian society being divided into specific classes with each class having a special pre-determined role to play. The class or caste system in India is a social institution of the Hindu religion. There were originally three main castes viz Brahmin, Kshatriya & Vaisya and the persons belonging to these castes had some rigidly defined role to play in the society. The Sudras the 'fourth caste' so to say, however, were put below the Vaisyas and they were mainly menials and servants. The untouchable section of the Sudra caste constitutes a fifth group or depressed classes of the Hindu society. These depressed classes suffered various socio-economic and political disabilities for ages in the hands of the higher castes.

Dr. J. H. Hutton, the Census Commissioner of India in 1931 systematically listed these depressed classes for the first time. But the term 'Scheduled castes' appeared for the first time in the government of India Act, 1935. In free India the list of schedule castes for each state was notified by the President of India in accordance with the article 341 of the constitution. They are described as being "Scheduled" because detailed provision as to such protected areas and castes and tribes is made in a schedule (fifth schedule) to the constitution.

The Scheduled Tribes can be generally ascertained by the fact that they live apart in hills and even where they live on plains, they lead a separate, excluded existance and are not fully assimilated in the main body of the people. Their remote habitations in deep woods and on high hills, their primitive social customs and rituals, their occupation persuit of food gathering and hunting in forests, primitive way of living, their innocence charm and simplicity and above all their continuous alienation for ages from the social main stream have woven round them queer myths and legends etc.

These tribal communities received special mention for the first time in the government of India Act, 1935, where a reference was made to the "backward tribes". Certain tribes were

specified as backward in the then provinces of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Central provinces, Madras and Orissa as per thirteenth schedule to the Government of India. The specification of tribes and tribal communities as 'Scheduled Tribes' was finally made in the constitution of India.

In Indian Census prior to 1931, information was collected and published for each caste or tribe separately. In 1931 Census, tabulation of data for individual communities was limited to: (i) Exterior castes (ii) Primitive castes and (iii) all other castes with the except of (a) those whose members fell short of four thousand of the total population and (b) those for which separate figures were deemed to be unnecessary by the local Government.

From the 1951 Census onwards the Census questionnaire contains items of enquiry to ascertain whether the respondent belongs to a scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and if yes, the name of the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes to which he belongs with a view of collecting information for discharging the constitutional obligations towards these communities.

The statutory lists of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes are notified in persuance of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitutions for the first time under the Constitution (scheduled castes/scheduled tribes) 1950 and these lists have been modified or amended or supplemented from time to time. The scheduled castes/scheduled tribes lists have been modified in 1956 after the re-organisation of states. In case of Nagaland, the Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribe Order came into force in 1970. Later, the schedule castes and scheduled tribes orders Amendment Act, 1976 came into force. The main purpose of the Amendment Act was to remove the area of restrictions in respect of most of the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. There is no scheduled castes listed in the Order of Nagaland.

According to 1981 Census, 104.75 million people of India belong to scheduled castes community and they constitute 15.75% of the total population of the country. It was eighty million constituting 14.6% of the population in our country as per 1971 Census. Punjab had the highest scheduled castes constituting 24.7% population of the state as per 1971 Census. In 1981 Census, the same state retained the highest rank with 26.9% scheduled castes population.

The tribal population of India according to 1981 Census was 51.63 millions constituting 7.76% of the total population of the country. It was 36.41 million constituting 6.82% of the total population of the country as per 1971 Census. Thus there is a net addition of 15 million population during the 1971—81 decade. Out of 51.63 million scheduled tribes population in 1981, 26.04 millions are males and 25.59 millions are females showing sex-ratio of 985 females per 1,000 males.

Among the states, Nagaland tops the list having 83.99% of scheduled tribe population followed by Meghalaya as 80.58%. Among the union territories the proportions of scheduled tribe are quite high in case of Arunachal Pradesh (69.82%), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (78.82%), Lakshadweep (93.82%) and Mizoram (93.55%).

TABLE 8.1

Percentage of scheduled tribes to total population by sex for state/union territory as enumerated at the 1971 and 1981 Censuses

India/state/union territory	Persons Males Females	1971		1981	
		Total scheduled tribes population	Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population	Total scheduled tribes population	Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	**Person**	**36,408,514***	**6.82**	**51,628,638£**	**7.76**
	Male	**18,361,797**	**6.64**	**26,038,535**	**7.57**
	Female	**18,046,717**	**7.02**	**25,590,103**	**7.96**
STATES					
1. Andhra Pradesh	Person	1,657,657	3.81	3,176,001	5.93
	Male	840,022	3.82	1,618,689	5.97
	Female	817,635	3.80	1,557,312	5.89
2. Bihar	Person	4,932,767	8.75	5,810,867	8.31
	Male	2,462,265	8.54	2,915,492	8.11
	Female	2,470,502	8.98	2,895,375	8.52
3. Gujarat	Person	3,734,422	13.99	4,848,586	14.22
	Male	1,897,204	13.75	2,453,566	13.98
	Female	1,837,218	14.25	2,395,020	14.49

TABLE 8.1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Haryana	Person	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
5. Himachal Pradesh	Person	141,610	4.09	197,263	4.61
	Male	70,810	4.01	99,727	4.60
	Female	70,800	4.18	97,536	4.62
6. Jammu and Kashmir	Person	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	
7. Karnataka	Person	231,268	0.79	1,825,203	4.91
	Male	118,203	0.79	926,235	4.89
	Female	113,065	0.79	898,968	4.94
8. Kerala	Person	269,356	1.26	261,475	1.03
	Male	134,996	1.28	131,243	1.05
	Female	134,360	1.25	130,232	1.01
9. Madhya Pradesh	Person	8,387,403	20.14	11,987,031	22.97
	Male	4,198,509	19.57	6,003,304	22.33
	Female	4,188,894	20.74	5,983,727	23.66
10. Maharashtra .	Person	2,954,249	5.86	5,772,038	9.19
	Male	1,497,481	5.73	2,923,955	9.02
	Female	1,456,768	6.00	2,848,083	9.38
11. Manipur	Person	334,466	31.18	387,977	27.30
	Male	166,490	30.74	196,455	27.25
	Female	167,976	31.63	191,522	27.36
12. Meghalaya	Person	814,230	80.48	1,076,345	80.58
	Male	407,859	78.29	537,635	78.63
	Female	490,732	82.81	538,710	82.61
13. Nagaland	Person	457,602	88.61	650,885	83.99
	Male	231,921	84.00	332,943	80.05
	Female	225,681	93.89	317,942	88.56
14. Orissa .	Person	5,071,937	23.11	5,915,067	22.43
	Male	2,526,663	22.88	2,939,863	22.09
	Female	2,545,274	23.34	2,975,204	22.78
15. Punjab .	Person	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
16. Rajasthan	Person	3,125,506	12.13	4,183,124	12.21
	Male	1,619,210	12.01	2,150,767	12.05
	Female	1,506,296	12.26	2,032,357	12.39
17. Sikkim .	Person	..	..	73,623	23.27
	Male	..	..	38,211	22.16
	Female	..	..	35,412	24.60
18. Tamil Nadu	Person	311,515	0.76	520,226	1.07
	Male	159,706	0.77	264,288	1.08
	Female	151,809	0.75	255,938	1.07
19. Tripura	Person	450,544	28.95	583,920	28.44
	Male	230,544	28.78	297,612	28.21
	Female	220,000	29.13	286,308	28.68

TABLE 8.1—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
20. Uttar Pradesh	Person	198,565	0.22	232,705	0.21
	Male	105,608	0.22	121,506	0.21
	Female	92,957	0.22	111,199	0.21
21. West Bengal .	Person	2,532,969	5.72	3,070,672	5.63
	Male	1,295,460	5.53	1,559,288	5.46
	Female	1,237,509	5.93	1,511,384	5.81
UNION TERRITORIES					
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Person	18,102	15.72	22,361	11.85
	Male	9,320	13.31	11,586	10.80
	Female	8,782	19.47	10,775	13.22
2. Arunachal Pradesh . .	Person	369,408	79.02	441,167	69.82
	Male	184,076	73.27	220,046	64.85
	Female	185,332	85.69	221,121	75.59
3. Chandigarh .	Person	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	.	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Person	64,445	86.89	81,714	78.82
	Male	31,985	86.53	40,486	77.09
	Female	32,460	87.24	41,228	80.58
5. Delhi . .	Person	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
6. Goa, Daman and Diu .	Person	7,654	0.89	10,721	0.99
	Male	3,836	0.89	5,512	1.01
	Female	3,818	0.90	5,209	0.97
7. Lakshadweep	Person	29,540	92.86	37,760	93.82
	Male	14,614	90.89	18,865	92.58
	Female	14,926	94.88	18,895	95.08
8. Mizoram .	Person	313,299	94.26	461,907	93.55
	Male	155,015	90.75	231,261	89.90
	Female	158,284	97.97	230,646	97.52
9. Pondicherry .	Person	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..

*Excludes Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census. 1971 Census figures also exclude Assam to make the data comparable.

£Excludes Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

The percentage of Scheduled tribe population to total population in rural and urban areas of our country are 9.54% and 2.03% respectively. Among the states, Meghalaya and Nagaland are predominently tribal areas, having the percentages of 86.13 and 89.70 respectively in rural areas. In case of urban areas the percentages are again high in the states of Meghalaya (55.36%) and Nagaland (52.91%). Among the union territories Lakshadweep and Mizoram are having 96.61% and 95.02% of population respectively scheduled tribes in rural areas. In case of urban areas the highest percentage is again found in Lakshadweep (90.57%) followed by Mizoram (89.05%). When we study the distribution of 100 members of scheduled tribes among the states/Uts, we notice that Madhya Pradesh with 23.22% tops the list followed by Orissa (11.46%), Bihar (11.26%) and Maharashtra (11.18%). The remaining states/UTs are coming below 10% of scheduled tribes population. The union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu has recorded the lowest proportion of 0.02% scheduled tribe population.

The tribal population of our state according to 1981 Census was 650,885 making 83.99% of the population. It was 457,602 persons constituting 88.61% of the population in 1971. Thus, there was a net addition of 193,283 persons with a 42.24% detadal growth rate during 1971—81. The table 8.2 gives below the population of ST in our state and the districts in 1971 and 1981 censuses, percentage decadal growth rates and percentage of ST population to the total population.

TABLE 8.2

Distribution of ST. population percentage decadal growth rate and their proportions to the total population as per 1981 *and* 1971 *Censuses, Nagaland*

State/District	Population		Percentage decadal growth rate (1971—1981)	Percentage to the total population	
	1981	1971		1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
NAGALAND .	650,885	457,602	42.24	83.99	88.61
Kohima . .	163,905	97,471	68.16	65.53	74.62
Phek . .	66,058	42,696	54.72	93.54	95.74
Wokha . .	54,354	36,109	50.53	94.39	94.28
Zunheboto .	58,249	44,721	30.25	95.24	94.96
Mokokchung .	95,407	72,771	31.11	91.57	87.83
Tuensang .	142,376	103,647	37.31	93.46	95.20
Mon . .	70,536	60,187	17.19	89.36	93.83

The above table reveals that though the ST population of our state has increased by 42.24% during the decade 1971—81 but in terms of proportion, there is a decline from 88.61% in 1971 to 83.99% in 1981. This is perhaps due to the increase of non-ST population on account of various developmental activities during the decade 1971—81. Kohima district has experienced highest decline from 74.62% in 1971 to 65.53% in 1981. It is a well known fact the two biggest towns of the state viz Kohima and Dimapur are located in the Kohima district. Kohima town being the seat of state capital attracts various types of people from other parts of the countries for economic activities. The same argument can be applied for Dimapur town also. In case of other districts decline of ST population in terms of proportion, however, appears to be marginal. While looking at the decadal growth rate for different districts of the state, Kohima district tops the list with 68.16% growth rate followed by Phek district with 54.72%, Wokha district with 50.53% and the lowest being recorded in Mon district with 17.19%.

Sex-ratio of the ST population of our state

Sex-ratio is a demographic indicator showing whether the ratio of distribution of men and women in a population is balanced or not. The table 8.3 gives below sex-ratio of ST population at state and district level.

TABLE 8.3

Distribution of sex-ratio of the ST population of Nagaland and its districts by rural and urban residences, 1981

State/District	SEX-RATIO		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
NAGALAND	955	964	877
Kohima	932	939	897
Phek	928	928	..
Wokha	962	987	791
Zunheboto	1,011	1,026	890
Mokokchung	976	979	961
Tuensang	955	966	791
Mon	955	966	797

The sex-ratio of the ST population in our state is 955 females per 1,000 males as per 1981 Census whereas it was 973 in 1971. The sex-ratio for general population as per 1981 Census in our state is 863 only. Though there is a decline in female ST population based on sex-ratio as per 1981 Census but certainly the sex-ratio of ST population remains at comfortable position compared to non-ST population. Among the districts. Zunheboto has recorded the highest sex-ratio of 1,011 females per 1,000 males followed by Mokokchung 976, Wokha 962 and the lowest sex-ratio of 928 has been recorded in Phek district. The sex-ratios of both districts of Tuensang and Mon are found at par with the state average 955. As usual one can observe that sex-ratio is much unfavourable for females in the urban areas of the districts except Mokokchung. However, there is a general decline in sex-ratio in rural areas of different districts in 1981.

Distribution of ST population by rural-urban residence

It is essential to know the distribution pattern of our population by rural-urban residences. The table 8.4 gives below the percentage distribution of ST population of our state by rural urban residences both at state and district level as per 1981 Census.

TABLE 8.4

Statement showing the percentage distribution of members of ST in rural and urban areas to the total population of ST, 1981

State/District	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAGALAND	90.23	89.82	90.65	9.77	10.18	9.35
Kohima	85.02	84.73	85.32	14.98	15.27	14.68
Phek	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
Wokha	88.25	87.13	89.41	11.75	12.87	10.59
Zunheboto	90.07	89.44	90.70	9.93	10.56	9.30
Mokokchung	85.00	84.88	85.13	15.00	15.12	14.87
Tuensang	94.19	93.66	94.75	5.81	6.34	5.25
Mon	93.88	93.35	94.44	6.12	6.65	5.56

The above table reveals that ST population is much concentrated in rural areas like general populations of the state. Out of 100 ST popuation, 90.23 are found in rural areas and 9.77 are found in urban areas. For both the sexes urban proportions are very low compared to rural areas. Among the districts Tuensang with 94.19% rural ST population tops the list closely followed by Mon district with 93.88%, Zunheboto with 90.07% and the lowest being recorded in Kohima district with 85.02%. In case of urban proportion, Mokokchung tops the list with 15.00% closely followed by Kohima with 14.98%, Wokha with 11.75%, Zunheboto with 9.93% and the lowest being recorded in Tuensang district with 5.81%. Phek district is entirely rural.

There is no scheduled castes population in Nagaland as per the Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribe modified order of 1976. According to this order the following tribes are listed as ST in Nagaland.

(1) Garo, (2) Kachari, (3) Kuki, (4) Mikir, (5) Naga.

In accordance with the list of ST, persons who returned the above tribes in Nagaland at the time of enumeration were recorded as ST. It may be noted that term 'Naga' is not exhaustive and it is a common name of the community as a whole. The major head Naga covers the sixteen tribes as the Naga ST. The table 8.5 at pages 107 to 111 gives the picture of the population of the individual ST in Nagaland as per 1981 Census along with their literacy rate.

It is seen from the above mentioned table that out of 650,885 scheduled tribes population in the state 1,472 or 0.23% are Garos. 7,212 or 1.11% are Kacharis, 9,837 or 1.51% are Kukis, 440 or 0.07% are Mikirs ant 630,973 population constituting 96.94 are Nagas.

Again, among the Naga scheduled tribe population, 62,555 or 9.91% are Angamis, 104,578 or 16.57% are Aos, 68,736 or 10.89% are Chakhesangs, 22,375 or 3.55% are Chang, 1,560 or 0.25% are Chirrs, 18,080 or 2.87% are Khiemnungans, 83,652 or 13.26% are Konyaks, 58,030 or 9.20% are Lothas, 612 or 0.10% are Makware, 24,427 constituting 3.87% are Phoms, 15313 constituting 2.43% are Rengmas, 29,016 or 4.60% are Sangtams, 95,312 or 15.11% are Semas, 3,588 or 0.57% are Tikhirs, 22,054 or 3.50% are Yimchungres and

TABLE 8.5

Individual scheduld tribes population and their literacy rates, 1981 census

Name of scheduled tribes	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total scheduled tribes population			Total scheduled tribes literates with literacy rates in bracket		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL SCHEDULED TRIBES	**Total**	**650,885**	**332,943**	**317,942**	**262,414 (40.32)**	**157,532 (47.32)**	**104,882 (32.99)**
	Rural	**587,270**	**299,058**	**288,212**	**220,247 (37.50)**	**133,351 (44.59)**	**86,896 (30.15)**
	Urban	**63,615**	**33,885**	**29,730**	**42,167 (66.28)**	**24,181 (71.36)**	**17,986 (60.50)**
1. Garo	Total	1,472	783	689	662 (44.97)	390 (49.81	272 (39.48)
	Rural	1,396	751	645	613 (43.91)	367 (48.87)	246 (38.14)
	Urban	76	32	44	49 (64.47)	23 (71.88)	26 (59.09)
2. Kachari	Total	7,212	3,770	3,442	2,600 (36.05)	1,669 (44.27)	931 (27.05)
	Rural	7,037	3,663	3,374	2,469 (35.09)	1,581 (43.16)	888 (26.32)
	Urban	175	107	68	131 (74.86)	88 (82.24)	43 (63.24)

TABLE 8.5—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Kuki	Total	9,837	5,147	4,690	5,376 (54.65)	3,208 (62.33)	2,168 (46.23)
	Rural	9,367	4,895	4,472	5,041 (53.82)	3,014 (61.57)	2,027 (45.33)
	Urban	470	252	218	335 (71.28)	194 (76.98)	141 (64.68)
4. Mikir	Total	440	216	224	79 (17.95)	49 (22.69)	30 (13.39)
	Rural	395	200	195	55 (13.92)	38 (19.00)	17 (8.72)
	Urban	45	16	29	24 (53.33)	11 (68.75)	13 (44.83)
5. Naga	Total	630,972	322,478	308,494	253,333 (40.15)	151,948 (47.12)	101,385 (32.86)
	Rural	568,245	289,063	279,182	211,777 (37.27)	128,126 (44.32)	83,651 (29.96)
	Urban	62,727	33,415	29,312	35,556 (56.68)	23,822 (71.29)	17,734 (40.03)
(*i*) Angami . . .	Total	62,555	31,689	30,866	28,511 (45.58)	17,705 (55.87)	20,806 (35.01)
	Rural	51,876	26,292	25,584	21,950 (42.31)	13,954 (53.07)	7,996 (31.25)
	Urban	10,679	5,397	5,282	6,561 (61.44)	3,751 (69.50)	2,810 (53.20)

(*ii*)	A O	Total	104,578	53,064	51,514	66,987 (64.05)	36,043 (67.92)	30,944 (60.07)
		Rural	84,151	42,619	41,532	51,883 (61.65)	27,996 (65.69)	23,887 (57.51)
		Urban	20,427	10,445	9,982	15,104 (73.94)	8,047 (77.04)	7,057 (70.70)
(*iii*)	Chankhesang . .	Total	68,736	35,591	33,145	25,356 (36.89)	17,040 (47.88)	8,316 (25.09)
		Rural	66,762	34,509	32,253	24,237 (36.30)	16,317 (47.28)	7,920 (24.56)
		Urban	1,974	1,082	892	1,119 (56.89)	723 (66.82)	396 (44.39)
(*iv*)	Chang . . .	Total	22,375	11,368	11,007	7,300 (32.63)	4,356 (38.32)	2,944 (26.75)
		Rural	20,006	10,050	9,956	5,797 (28.98)	3,441 (34.24)	2,356 (23.66)
		Urban	2,369	1,318	1,051	1,503 (63.44)	915 (69.42)	588 (55.95)
(*v*)	Chirr . . .	Total	1,560	770	790	234 (15.00)	160 (20.78)	74 (9.37)
		Rural	1,556	768	788	232 (14.91)	159 (20.70)	73 (9.26)
		Urban	4	2	2	2 (50.00)	1 (50.00)	1 (50.00)
(*vi*)	Khiemnungan . .	Total	18,080	9,314	8,766	2,920 (16.15)	1,912 (20.53)	1,008 (11.50)
		Rural	17,342	8,852	8,490	2,514 (14.50)	1,627 (18.38)	887 (10.45)
		Urban	738	462	276	406 (55.01)	285 (61.69)	121 (43.84)

TABLE 8.5—*contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(*vii*)	Konyak . . .	Total	83,651	42,526	41,125	11,151 (13.33)	7,449 (17.52)	3,702 (9.00)
		Rural	80,415	40,637	39,778	9,800 (12.19)	6,518 (16.04)	3,282 (8.25)
		Urban	3,236	1,889	1,347	1,351 (41.75)	931 (49.29)	420 (31.18)
(*viii*)	Lotha . . .	Total	58,030	29,994	28,036	27,553 (47.48)	17,046 (56.83)	10,507 (17.48)
		Rural	49,497	25,210	24,287	21,715 (43.87)	13,549 (53.74)	8,166 (33.62)
		Urban	8,533	4,784	3,749	5,838 (68.42)	3,497 (73.10)	12,341 (62.44)
(*ix*)	Makware . . .	Total	612	267	345	145 (23.69)	92 (34.46)	53 (15.36)
		Rural	602	263	339	142 (23.59)	90 (34.22)	52 (15.34)
		Urban	10	4	6	3 (30.00)	2 (50.00)	1 (6.67)
(*x*)	Phom . . .	Total	24,427	13,054	11,373	7,635 (31.26)	4,593 (35.18)	3,042 (26.75)
		Rural	24,098	12,830	11,268	7,366 (30.57)	4,395 (34.26)	2,971 (26.37)
		Urban	329	224	105	269 (81.76)	198 (88.39)	71 (67.62)
(*xi*)	Rengma . . .	Total	15,313	7,974	7,339	6,506 (42.49)	4,029 (50.53)	2,477 (33.75)
		Rural	14,641	7,602	7,039	6,017 (41.10)	3,725 (49.00)	2,292 (32.56)

		Urban	672	372	300	489 (72.77)	304 (81.72)	185 (61.67)
(*xii*)	Sangtam . . .	Total	29,016	14,869	14,147	11,272 (38.85)	6,808 (45.79)	4,464 (31.55)
		Rural	27,460	14,011	13,449	10,278 (37.43)	6,211 (44.33)	4,067 (30.24)
		Urban	1,556	858	698	994 (63.88)	597 (69.58)	397 (56.88)
(*xiii*	Sema . . .	Total	95,312	48,340	46,972	43,709 (45.86)	25,393 (55.53)	18,316 (38.99)
		Rural	85,442	43,065	42,377	37,138 (43.47)	21,692 (50.37)	15,446 (36.45)
		Urban	9,870	5,275	4,595	6,571 (66.58)	3,701 (70.16)	2,870 (62.46)
(*xiv*)	Tikhir . . .	Total	3,588	1,806	1,782	934 (26.03)	632 (34.99)	302 (16.95)
		Rural	3,543	1,769	1,774	907 (25.60)	608 (34.37)	299 (16.85)
		Urban	45	37	8	27 (60.00)	24 (64.86)	3 (37.50)
(*xv*)	Yimchungre . .	Total	22,054	11,184	10,870	5,861 (26.58)	3,928 (35.12)	1,933 (17.78)
		Rural	20,482	10,297	10,185	4,961 (24.22)	3,346 (32.49)	1,615 (15.86)
		Urban	1,572	887	685	900 (57.25)	582 (65.61)	318 (46.42)
(*xvi*)	Zeliang . . .	Total	21,085	10,668	10,417	7,259 (34.43)	4,762 (44.64)	2,497 (23.97)
		Rural	20,372	10,289	10,083	6,840 (33.58)	4,498 (43.72)	2,342 (23.23)
		Urban	713	379	334	419 (58.77)	264 (69.66)	155 (46.41)

21,085 or 3.34% are Zeliangs. Among Nagas, Aos share the highest population with 16.57% followed by Sema and Konyak constituting 15.11% and 13.26% respectively while Makware has the lowest population of only 612 (0.10%).

While studying the literacy rates of the individual scheduled tribes in Nagaland it is seen that Kuki has the highest literacy rate with 54.65% followed by Garo with 44.97% and Naga with 40.15%. Mikir has the lowest literacy rate with 17.95%. Among the generic tribes of Nagas the highest literacy rate of 64.05% has been noticed in Aos followed by Lotha 47.48% and Sema with 45.86%. The lowest literacy rate of 13.33% is recorded by Konyak.

In the case of male literacy among the scheduled tribes of Nagaland Kuki recorded the highest literacy of 62.33% followed by Garo with 49.81% while the lowest male literacy rate has been recorded by Mikir with 22.69%. Ao has recorded the highest male literacy rate with 67.92% followed by Lotha with 56.83% and Angami with 55.87% among the Naga generic tribes, while, the lowest rate of 17.52% has been recorded by Konyak.

In relations to the females literacy among the individual schedule tribes of Nagaland. Kuki has recorded the highest literacy rate with 46.23% and the lowest of 13.39% is recorded by Mikir. Among the female Naga generic tribes Ao has recorded the highest rate of literacy with 60.07% while lowest rate is recorded by Konyak with 9.00%.

The following table 8.6 shows the tribe-wise workers in Nagaland:—

TABLE 8.6

Statement showing the tribe-wise populatio classified by persons engaged in main works and marginal works

Name of tribes	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Percentage of main workers to total scheduled tribe population			Percentage of marginal workers to total scheduled tribe population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL SCHEDULED TRIBES	**Total**	**47.03**	**47.61**	**46.41**	**0.73**	**0.73**	**0.74**
	Rural	**49.34**	**48.95**	**49.74**	**0.78**	**0.78**	**0.77**
	Urban	**25.67**	**35.77**	**14.15**	**0.33**	**0.27**	**0.39**
1. Garo	Total	33.49	48.91	15.97	0.48	0.38	0.58
	Rural	33.17	48.34	15.50	0.50	0.40	0.62
	Urban	39.47	62.50	22.73	..	..	..
2. Kachari	Total	31.68	48.78	12.96	0.67	0.42	0.93
	Rural	31.41	48.59	12.74	0.64	0.35	0.95
	Urban	42.86	55.14	23.53	1.71	2.80	..
3. Kuki	Total	41.51	45.81	36.78	1.81	1.57	2.07
	Rural	42.20	46.09	37.95	1.88	1.61	2.17
	Urban	27.66	40.48	12.84	0.43	0.79	..
4. Mikir	Total	61.96	66.05	58.04	..	..	..
	Rural	62.18	67.84	56.41	..	..	..
	Urban	60.00	43.75	68.97	..	..	..

TABLE 8.6—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Naga	Total	47.29	47.58	46.98	0.72	0.73	0.71
	Rural	49.69	48.96	50.44	0.76	0.78	0.75
	Urban	25.54	35.62	14.05	0.32	0.26	0.39
(*i*) Angami . . .	Total	45.71	46.30	45.10	1.79	1.86	1.72
	Rural	49.12	48.08	50.19	1.99	2.11	1.86
	Urban	29.11	37.61	20.43	0.83	0.67	1.00
(*ii*) AO	Total	38.60	41.75	35.36	0.48	0.51	0.45
	Rural	42.11	43.58	40.60	0.56	0.60	0.52
	Urban	24.16	34.29	13.55	0.14	0.13	0.14
(*iii*) Chakhesang . .	Total	50.71	47.51	54.16	0.77	0.85	0.69
	Rural	51.25	47.53	55.23	0.80	0.88	0.71
	Urban	32.52	46.77	15.25	0.05	..	0.11
(*iv*) Chang . . .	Total	44.76	46.61	42.84	0.05	0.02	0.09
	Rural	47.11	48.56	45.65	0.06	0.02	0.09
	Urban	24.86	31.79	16.18	0.04	..	0.10
(*v*) Chirr . . .	Total	64.17	59.61	68.61	..	..	..
	Rural	64.20	59.51	68.78	..	..	..
	Urban	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Khiemnungan . .	Total	57.91	57.41	58.45	0.01	..	0.02
	Rural	59.19	58.52	59.89	0.01	..	0.02
	Urban	27.91	36.15	14.13	..	..	..
(*vii*) Konyak . . .	Total	60.09	60.29	59.89	0.56	0.67	0.47
	Rural	61.44	61.41	61.47	0.58	0.69	0.47
	Urban	26.73	36.32	13.29	0.06	0.11	..

(*viii*) Lotha . . .	Total	40.19	40.49	39.87	0.34	0.06	0.63
	Rural	43.37	42.19	44.60	0.34	0.03	0.67
	Urban	21.75	31.56	9.23	0.29	0.21	0.40
(*ix*) Makware . . .	Total	69.17	64.18	73.04	..	..	..
	Rural	69.98	64.39	74.34	..	..	..
	Urban	20.00	50.00	..	..	..	..
(*x*) Phom . . .	Total	48.43	46.95	42.62	0.04	0.02	0.05
	Rural	48.69	47.09	50.51	0.04	0.02	0.06
	Urban	29.48	39.29	8.57	..	..	..
(*xi*) Rengma . . .	Total	50.56	48.33	52.99	3.02	2.96	3·08
	Rural	51.43	48.57	54.52	3.03	2.99	3.08
	Urban	31.55	43.28	17.00	2.68	2.42	3.00
(*xii*) Sangtam . . .	Total	44.61	45.06	44.14	0.03	0.02	0.04
	Rural	45.73	45.41	46.07	0.02	0.02	0.01
	Urban	24.74	39.28	6.88	0.26	..	0.57
(*xiii*) Sema . . .	Total	45.43	46.57	44.25	0.60	0.56	0.65
	Rural	47.76	47.86	47.65	0.64	0.60	0.69
	Urban	25.26	36.02	12.91	0.26	0.25	0.28
(*xiv*) Tikhir . . .	Total	49.12	47.76	50.51	0.03	..	0.06
	Rural	49.27	47.85	50.68	0.03	..	0.06
	Urban	37.78	43.24	12.50	..	..	..
(*xv*) Yimchungre . .	Total	50.58	49.66	51.54	0.02	0.01	0.03
	Rural	52.42	50.66	54.20	0.01	..	0.03
	Urban	26.72	38.11	11.97	0.06	0.11	..
(*xvi*) Zeliang . . .	Total	48.96	47.16	50.79	3.07	3.37	2.76
	Rural	49.74	47.38	52.15	3.14	3.47	2.80
	Urban	26.51	41.42	9.58	1.12	0.79	1.50

It is seen from the above table that out of total 650.885 scheduled tribe population in Nagaland, 310,854 persons constituting 47.76% are workers. Out of them 47.03% are main workers and 0.73% are marginal workers. The working force percentage of scheduled tribe population is slightly lower than that of the total workers of Nagaland. The total workers according to 1981 Census in Nagaland is 48.23%. Mikir has recorded the highest percentage of 61.96 workers among the scheduled tribes in Nagaland while the lowest percentage of 32.35 has been recorded by Kachari. The mass population of Naga has the workers of 48,01%. Among the generic tribes of Nagas, the highest percentage of workers with 69.17 has been recorded by Makware followed by Chirr with 64.17% and Konyak with 60.65% while the lowest percentage of 39.08 has been recorded by Aos.

The percentage of male workers with 48.34 is slightly higher than that of female workers of 47.15%. The percentage of female workers is less than that of male workers among all the scheduled tribes of Nagaland. But it is too low in the case of Kachari and Garo. The percentage of female workers of Kachari is recorded to 13.89 against its male workers of 49.20%. Again, female workers of Garo is 16.55% against 49.29% of its male workers. Among generic tribes of Nagas, the percentage of female workers is higher than the percentage of male workers in the case of Chakhesang, Chirr, Khiemnungan, Makware, Rengma, Tikhir, Yimchungre and Zeliang. For other generic tribes of Nagas, the worker percentage of female is more or less lower than the males. The highest percentage of 64.18 of the male worker among the generic tribes of Nagas has been recorded by Makware. Again, the highest female workers among them has been recorded by Makware with 73.04% while the lowest is recorded by Ao with 35.71%.

CHAPTER IX

HOW MANY OF US WORK

Every individual has a right to do work. Since work is usually related to population, we can divide it into two parts viz those who do work and do not work. In other words one can say those who are econmically active and inactive. The ecnomically active group is generally referred to as the working population. It is also essential to know the concept and definition of economically active person or worker.

Census is considered to be the prime source of data on workers. Information on economic data are being collected right from the 1872 Census of India. This collection of data on economic activity of our population has become traditionally a part of one population Census. However the Concept and definitions adopted for economic classification of population, varied from census to census. The main economic questions in the census of 1891—1921, were related to livelihood or occupation of means of subsistence of each worker. In actual practice, however, even persons who were not working but receiving income from land, property, etc. were considered as economically active. The concept of income was specifically introduced in 1931 and continued in 1941 & 1951 censuses. In 1961, economic data were collected on the basis of 'Workers' and 'Non-workers'. In 1971 Census, the main activity of the person was ascertained according as he spent his time basically as 'Worker' producing goods and services or as a 'Non-worker'.

The 'work' concept of 1961 and 1971 census as opposed to the 'Income' or 'Economic independence' concept of the censuses prior to 1961 was retained in the 1981 census also. But the criterion for classification of persons as workers underwent charges. While in 1961 and 1971 censuses dual approach, namely usual status and current status, were adopted with a reference period of one year for seasonal and one fortnight in 1961 and one week in 1971 for regular work, at the 1981 census, the usual status approach was adopted uniformly for

all work. In the 1961 and 1971 censuses, classifications as worker or non-worker was made through different criteria. In 1961, a person was classified as worker if he had worked regularly during the last season or if he had worked atleast for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding fortnight. At the 1971 census a person was treated as a worker only if he spent his time mainly in work or if he worked atleast for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding week. In 1981, for main worker, the time criterion of engagement in work was the major part of the year is atleast 183 days in the preceding one year, while those who worked for sometime during the last year but not for the major part of the year were treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the last one year were considered as non-workers. This approach was adopted with expectation that a partial comparability of 1981 census economic data with that of 1971 as well as 1961 would be possible. It was expected that the main workers of 1981 would correspond to the workers of 1971 and the main workers and marginal workers together of 1981 would correspond to the workers of 1961.

In 1981 census the whole population was divided into three categories viz Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers. The 'Main worker' was defined as a person whose activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activities and who had worked for 183 days or more. Work involved not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. A 'Marginal worker' was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economical productive work by his physical or mental activity but for less than 183 days. A 'Non-worker' was defined as a person, who had not done any work at any time preceding one year from the date of enumeration.

In 1971 census, workers were classified into nine industrial categories : I-Cultivator, II-Agricultural labourers, III-Live stock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantation, orchards and allied activities, IV-Mining and quarrying, V-Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs as (a) household industry (b) other than household industry, VI-Construction, VII-Trade and Commerce, VIII-Transport, storage & communication and IX-Other services.

Though the pattern of classification of main-workers of 1981 according to industrial categories remained same as 1971 census but for the purpose of preparation of the Primary Census Abstract, the main workers of 1981 have been classified into four broad industrial categories viz I-Cultivators, II-Agricultural labourers, III-Household Industry and IV-Other workers.

The above paragraphs give brief description of changes in the concept and definition of worker which took place during the last one century of census taking in our country. During the course of time the definition of worker has undergone changes and become less flexible now though not comparable internationally.

In most of the developing countries of the world work participation rate is often found higher than 50%. In case of developing countries like ours, the proportion of main workers was 33.06% in 1971 which slightly rose to 33.45% in 1981 Census. The proportion of male main workers slightly declined from 52.61% in 1971 to 51.82% in 1981 whereas female workers increased from 12.06% in 1971 to 13.99% in 1981. The table 9.1 below gives the proportion of main workers to total population according to 1971 and 1981 censuses.

TABLE 9.1

Proportion (in percent) of main workers to total population according to 1971 and 1981 censuses

India/State/ Union territory	Persons Males Females	Percentage of main workers to total population	
		1971	1981
1	2	3	4
INDIA*†	**Person**	**33.06**	**33.45**
	Male	**52.61**	**51.62**
	Female	**12.06**	**13.99**
STATES			
1. Andhra Pradesh	Person	41.39	42.26
	Male	58.22	57.12
	Female	24.16	27.02

TABLE 9.1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
2. Bihar	Person	31.03	29.68
	Male	52.16	49.19
	Female	8.88	9.06
3. Gujarat	Person	31.45	32.22
	Male	51.24	52.19
	Female	10.26	11.03
4. Haryana	Person	26.44	28.35
	Male	47.27	48.94
	Female	2.41	4.69
5. Himachal Pradesh . . .	Person	36.95	34.36
	Male	52.43	49.59
	Female	20.79	18.71
6. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	Person	29.76	30.37
	Male	52.50	52.20
	Female	3.86	5.91
7. Karnataka	Person	34.74	36.76
	Male	54.40	43.90
	Female	14.20	18.95
8. Kerala	Person	29.12	26.68
	Male	45.00	41.04
	Female	13.49	12.77
9. Madhya Pradesh . . .	Person	36.72	38.41
	Male	53.74	53.52
	Female	18.65	22.35
10. Maharashtra	Person	36.48	38.71
	Male	52.09	52.51
	Female	19.70	23.98
11. Manipur	Person	34.57	40.35
	Male	45.31	45.94
	Female	23.62	34.59
12. Meghalaya	Person	44.17	43.44
	Male	53.21	52.12
	Female	34.57	33.29
13. Nagaland	Person	50.75	47.53
	Male	55.55	51.91
	Female	45.24	42.45
14. Orissa	Person	31.22	32.75
	Male	55.32	54.38
	Female	6.81	10.70
15. Punjab	Person	28.87	29.35
	Male	52.82	53.14
	Female	1.18	2.27

TABLE 9.1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
16. Rajasthan	Person	31.24	30.48
	Male	52.09	49.92
	Female	8.34	9.32
17. Sikkim	Person	53.18	46.60
	Male	62.96	56.55
	Female	41.85	34.69
18. Tamil Nadu	Person	35.78	39.30
	Male	56.02	55.85
	Female	15.09	22.36
19. Tripura	Person	27.79	29.64
	Male	49.43	49.23
	Female	4.83	8.95
20. Uttar Pradesh	Person	30.94	29.22
	Male	52.24	50.31
	Female	6.71	5.39
21. West Bengal	Person	27.91	28.26
	Male	48.83	48.71
	Female	4.43	5.81
UNION TERRITORIES			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Person	39.55	33.21
	Male	62.10	54.59
	Female	4.53	5.07
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Person	57.65	49.61
	Male	63.14	57.42
	Female	51.28	40.55
3. Chandigarh	Person	33.29	34.69
	Male	53.96	54.50
	Female	5.70	8.93
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Person	47.17	40.81
	Male	55.43	55.11
	Female	38.96	26.14
5. Delhi	Person	30.21	31.93
	Male	50.61	52.47
	Female	4.75	6.52
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	Person	31.67	30.59
	Male	47.76	45.85
	Female	15.40	15.05
7. Lakshadweep	Person	26.15	19.74
	Male	38.43	33.56
	Female	13.60	5.58

TABLE 9.1—*concld.*

1	2	3	4
8. Mizoram	Person	45.61	41.73
	Male	51.43	53.38
	Female	39.46	32.33
9. Pondicherry	Person	29.90	28.66
	Male	48.65	46.02
	Females	10.94	11.03

*Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census. For comparative purposes 1971 figures for India also exclude Assam. However percentage of workers to total population of 1971 for Assam and India including Assam is given as under :—

	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	**32.93**	**52.51**	**11.87**
Assam	27.96	48.83	4.66

†Excludes population of areas under unlawful occupations of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

Among the states, Nagaland tops the list in work participation rate with 47.53% followed by Sikkim 46.60% Meghalaya 43.44% etc. Kerala with 26.68% work participation rate lies at the bottom of the list of states. Among the Union territories, Arunachal Pradesh with 49.61% work participation rates tops the list followed by Mizoram with 41.73% & Dadra and Nagar Haveli with 40.81%. It is interesting to note that Nagaland has the highest female work participation rate of 42.45% among the states and Union territories. Whereas Punjab with 2.27% female work participation rate lies at the bottom of the list. Arunachal Pradesh has the highest male work participation rate of 57.42% among states and Union territories. Out of 30 states and Union territories, decline in work participation rates has been noticed in 8 states and 7 Union territories. There may be varieties of reasons for rise and decline in the work participation rates and they need exhaustive studies.

Nagaland being a tribal state and the main stay of the people being cultivation, both the sexes work equally in their respective field. Besides that, there is no division of labours as the question of specialisation in a particular trade does not arise due to absence of industries. That is why work participation rate in our state is comparatively high. Table 9.2 shown below gives the percentage distribution of workers and non-workers by sex in Nagaland for 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

TABLE 9.2

Percentage distribution of workers and non-workers by sexes in Nagaland, 1961, 1971 *and* 1981

Year	Persons		Males		Females	
	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961 . . .	59.40	40.60	60.49	39.51	58.23	41.77
1971 . . .	50.75	49.25	55.55	44.55	45.24	54.76
1981* . .	48.23	51.77	52.57	47.43	43.19	66.81

*Includes marginal workers.

A decreasing trend in the proportion of workers and the corresponding increase in the non-workers are the general observations during the last three censuses of our state. This phenomenon is of course found in other states of India. The general decreasing trend in the work participation rate in our state as well as in various parts of our country is obviously due to the changes in the concept and definition of 'Worker' which took place during the last three censuses of India. Though the female work participation rate in our state as per 1981 census is the highest in the country but the percentage increase of female non-workers from 54.76% in 1971

to 66.81% in 1981 may be attributed partly due to increase in school going female children. Our state is a tribal dominated state. It is well known that a tribal economy supports a large number of dependents. Hence, the work participation rate is very high in the tribal societies. Unlike other states of India in Nagaland ownership of land for cultivation lies with the people and the government does not settle land for such purposes. All the cultivators are concentrated in rural areas where males and females work together equally. That is why there is not much difference in the work participation rates between the males and females compared to other states.

The table 9.3 shown at page 125 gives the percentage distribution of the total workers, main workers and marginal workers by rural-urban and sexes at state and district level according to 1981 Census.

It is also imperative to know how male and female workers are distributed in rural-urban residences in our state. The above table reveals that there exists no rural-urban differential in case of total male workers in our state. In case of female workers, there exists a rural-urban differential i.e. 48.30% rural workers and 10.93% urban workers. This is perhaps due to the fact that most of the urban females in the working age-group are not engaged in the work for lack of availability of suitable jobs in urban areas. And also most of the female children of the school going ages are attending schools in urban areas. There exists male-female differential in work participation rates in the urban areas of all the districts except Wokha proportions of urban workers, constitute 41.13% males and 39.79% females. In the urban areas of Nagaland, most of the male workers are engaged in 'other services' like Goevrnment offices, Banks, Business shop, skilled labourers and in various other establishments. As in other small towns of our country, females of our towns are normally less employed in offices, schools, shops, factories and other establishments. This has also resulted low female participation rates in urban areas.

TABLE 9.3

Percentage distribution of total workers, main workers and marginal workers by sex and rural-ur anresidentces, in Nagaland, 1981

State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total workers			Main workers			Marginal workers		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAGALAND	**Total**	**48.23**	**52.57**	**43.19**	**47.53**	**51.91**	**42.45**	**0.70**	**0.66**	**0.74**
	Rural	50.67	52.79	48.30	49.90	52.05	47.50	0.77	0.74	0.80
	Urban	35.01	51.51	10.93	34.67	51.22	10.52	0.34	0.29	0.41

When we divide the workers into different industrial categories, some more indepth information about them can emerge. The table 9.4 gives below the four industrial categories of workers as per 1981 census of our state.

TABLE 9.4

Category of workers	Number of main workers in		Percentage to total main-workers	
	1981	1971	1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL	**368,321**	**262,114**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Cultivators-I . .	266,241	203,341	72.29	77.58
Agricultural labourers-II .	2,979	3,797	00.80	1.45
Household Industries-V (a) .	1,461	788	00.40	0.30
Other workers (III + IV + V(b) + VI to IX)	97,640	54,188	26.51	20.67

The main workers constitute 47.53% of the total population in 1981. More than two-third of the main workers constituting 72.29% are cultivators where as a very small proportion of them (0.80%) are out their livelihood as Agricultural labourers. Less number of agricultural labourers in our state may be perhaps due to the fact that most of the cultivators plough their own fields by themselves without help of other paid workers. Also both male and female workers participate equally in cultivation in our state. This has perhaps resulted in less demand for agricultural labourers. In case of category-V(a) i.e. manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs under the Household industries, only 1,461 persons are found working. It shows that these trades have not yet attracted our people. They are, however, found concentrated mainly in the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung. Next to cultivators comes 'other workers' both in terms of number and proportion to the total main workers. The 'other workers' rose from 54,188 (20.67%) persons in 1971 to 97,640 (26.51%) in 1981 and thus making a net addition of 43.542 persons in 1981 over 1971. The table 9.5 shown below gives percentage distribution of different industrial categories of workers in 'other workers'.

TABLE 9.5

	Industry category	No. of workers in 1981	Percent to total other workers
	1	2	3
III	Livestock, forestry, hunting and plantation	1,473	1.51
V	Mining and quarrying	228	0.23
V(b)	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry	6,343	6.50
VI	Construction	4,962	5.08
VII	Trade and commerce	10,240	10.49
VIII	Transport, storage and communication	3,695	3.78
IX	Other services	70,699	72.41
	Total of 'other workers'	97,640	100.00

Analysis of the above table reveals that 'other services' constitute 72.41% of the 'other workers' in our state. It is a well known fact that in Nagaland, Government is the main source which provides employment opportunities to the people. All administrative personnels in Government department, doctors, engineers, teachers, nurses, etc. are included in the 'other services'. Besides that a set of people such as servant, ayah, washerman, barbar, porters and individuals who provide personal services belong to this category. Next to 'other services' but far behind of it comes the workers under 'Trade and Commerce' with 10,240 (10.49%) persons. It was only 4,752 persons in 1971. Thus, it shows about two and a half time increase over 1971. The trade under manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs comes next to 'Trade and Commerce'. The number of workers under this category rose from 788 persons in 1971 to 6,343 persons in 1981. It is closely followed by the industrial category 'Construction' with 4,962 workers. The workers under category 'Transport, Storage and Communications' has shown an increase from 2,388 persons in 1971 to 3,695 persons in 1981

Thus we can say that our state is yet to gain momentum in industrialisation though the category wise figures more or less increased during the decade 1971—1981.

Marginal workers

The term 'Marginal workers' is a new addition in 1981 census. According to census definition the marginal workers are those who work anytime at all in the year i.e. less than 183 days or 6 months. The adoption of the concept of marginal workers in 1981 census was to have a comparability with the workers of 1961 census. Out of 5,422 marginal workers in our state, nearly three fourth i.e. 72.70% are full time students followed by household duties 22.41% and 'others' 2.56% only. The remaining 2% constitutes dependents, retired, rentiers, beggars and inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions.

Non-workers

The Non-workers numbering 401,176 constitute an appalling high proportion with 51.77% of our total population. It was 49.25% in 1971. According to 1981 census, a person was treated as non-worker if he/she was not engaged at all in any economic activity during the reference period of one year. The non-workers were categorised into 7 categories viz. (1) Household duties or (2) as student or (3) as dependent or (4) as retired person or (5) as beggars, etc. or (6) as inmate of institutions and (7) as other non-workers. In our state, among the seven categories of non-workers, full time students constitute 45.04% closely followed by dependents and infants with 44.94%, household duties with 9.12% and these three categories comprising of 99% of non-workers in our state. Among the male non-workers 52% are full time student whereas the same in case of female non-workers is 38%. In case of category 'household duties', 17% are females whereas only 1% are males. Other categories of non-workers are insignificant.

Proportion of scheduled tribe workers and non-workers

The total scheduled tribe workers constitute 47.76% in our state. The scheduled tribe main workers constitute 47.03% whereas marginal workers and non-workers constitute 0.73% and 52.24% respectively. In case of rural areas, there exist no male-female differential like general population. The

rural proportion of total workers for both the sexes are 50% each respectively. In case of urban areas, the proportion of total male scheduled tribe workers is almost two and half time more than female schedule tribe workers. In case of districts, Mon recorded the highest proportion of scheduled tribe workers for both the sexes i.e. 59.58% and 57.19% respectively and the lowest being recorded in Wokha district with 40.60% males and in Mokokchung district with 38.08% females. The table 9.6 gives the work participation rates of total schedule tribe workers to total population.

TABLE 9.6

Percentage distribution of schedule tribe workers to total population by sex, rural-urban residences state/district levels, 1981

State/District	Total workers					
	Males			Females		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAGALAND	**48.34**	**49.74**	**36.04**	**47.15**	**50.51**	**14.53**
Kohima	48.33	59.90	39.60	42.81	47.03	18.26
Phek	48.81	48.81	..	56.10	56.10	..
Wokha	40.60	42.36	28.63	43.32	47.29	9.78
Zunheboto	45.68	46.67	37.30	45.46	48.50	15.86
Mokokchung	42.27	44.18	31.54	38.08	42.79	11.12
Tuensang	50.60	51.58	36.13	51.34	53.47	12.90
Mon	59.58	61.00	39.73	57.19	59.81	12.64

In case of urban areas, Kohima district with 18.26% female workers tops the list whereas Mon districts with 39.73% male workers placed in the highest rank among the districts. Male-Female differential in the urban scheduled tribe workers are quite significant in all the districts. Conversely, the same is insignificant in rural areas of all the districts. As the scheduled tribe population constitutes 84% of the total population of the state, impact of non scheduled tribe population in the work participation rate either by rural-urban residences or by both sexes is less.

The table 9.7 gives below the distribution of scheduled tribe workers by industrial categories of 1981 census.

TABLE 9.7

Statement showing the percentage distribution of scheduled tribe main workers to the total main workers by industrial categories, 1981

Name of state/ district	Total main workers	Percentage distribution of scheduled tribe main workers by industrial categories			
		Cultivators Cat. I	Agricultural labourers Cat. II	Household industries in manufacturing, processing repairs & servising Cat. V(a)	Other worker sum of Cat. III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX
1	2	3	4	5	6
NAGALAND	**100.00**	**83.85**	**0.32**	**0.23**	**15.60**
Kohima	100.00	75.46	0.52	0.42	23.60
Phek	100.00	87.06	0.10	0.10	12.74
Wokha	100.00	82.60	0.15	0.30	16.95
Zunheboto	100.00	82.75	0.33	0.24	16.68
Mokokchung	100.00	77.54	0.52	0.40	21.54
Tuensang	100.00	89.80	0.18	0.06	9.96
Mon	100.00	92.74	0.27	0.15	6.84

The above table reveals that the cultivators constitute 83.85% of the total scheduled tribe main workers of the state. The industrial categories II & V (a) together form only 0.55% of the main workers. However, other workers constitute 15.60% of the total scheduled tribe main workers. Since our state economy is based on agriculture, cultivation has the major share in the work participation rates. Among the districts Mon is having highest proportion of cultivators and the lowest being recorded in Kohima district. In case of cat. II and V(a) not a single district has even exceeded one percent work participation rate. The reasons for low work participation in the above two categories of workers have already been explained somewhere else in the same chapter. 'Other workers' occupy position next to cultivators. Among the districts Kohima tops the list of other workers of scheduled tribes with 23.60% followed by Mokokchung with 21.54% and the lowest being recorded in Mon district. The reasons for increase in work participation rate among 'other workers' have already been explained somewhere else in the same chapter.

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY

In ancient times, a large and growing population was considered a boon in the face of high mortality. Also from military stratagic point a vast multitude of people enhanced the power and prestige of the king or the leaders of a class. In order to compensate for the high rates of mortality, early societies observed policies that would guarantee replacement and growth through high birth rates. Thus early societies which experienced high death rate were characterised by early marriage, religious exhortation to increase and multiply and religious taboos and social customs which persist even to-day in some of the developing countries. The most striking demographic event of the last half century has been the decline in mortality in India from a level of 45 per thousand to 13 per thousand during 1980-81 due to the accumulated knowledge of public health and preventive and curative medicine without being preceded by corresponding changes in customs and initiations. The demographic transition in India brought about as a result of steep decline in mortality and marginal decline in fertility is an eye opener to all to realise the magnitude of the task of controlling population. The excess of births over deaths is, therefore, unusually large not only in terms of rates but also due to the large magnitude of population that even a modest rate of increase may mean a large absolute increase in population. Under the heavy impact of growing population, the country's need for schools, hospitals, jobs and housing etc. are to be carefully planned for which a sufficiently accurate measurement of the fertility and mortality is required.

This chapter deals with the analysis of fertility data collected through the census conducted in Nagaland in 1981. Various measures of fertility in respect of our state will reveal the quantum of success and failure on our part during the decade 1971--1981 in controlling fast growing population of our state.

According to 1981 census the women were divided into two broad groups viz. (1) never married and (2) ever married

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women. Ever married women were further divided into (1) currently married women (2) widowed and (3) divorced or separated. In the 1981 census of India, four questions were canvassed in order to get information relating to fertility from the ever married or currently married women. These questions were canvassed in some major states of India on sample basis but on full count in small state like Nagaland. These questions were (1) age at marriage (2) number of children surviving at present (3) number of children ever born alive and (4) any child born alive during last one year. The first three questions were canvassed for all ever married women whereas the last question was canvassed for currently married women only.

The fertility indices on which information is presented herein are (1) general marital fertility rate (GMFR) (2) total marital fertility rate (TMFR) (3) general fertility rate (GFR) (4) total fertility rate (TFR) (5) age specific fertility rate (ASFR) and (6) age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR). These terms are defined as under:

1. *General marital ferility rate (GMFR)* . . The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women of child bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation the age group 15—49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13—47 have been considered as child bearing ages.

2. *Total marital fertility rate (TMFR)* . . . Total number of children that would have born alive per married women had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of age specific marital fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.

3. *General fertility rates (GFR)* . The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women of child bearing ages. In 1981 tabulation, the age group 15—49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13—47 have been considered as child bearing ages.

4. *Total fertility rates (TFR)* . Total number of children that would have born alive per women had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five years age groups multiplied by five.

5. *Age specific fertility rates (ASFR)* . . . . The average number of children born alive during the last year per women of a particular age group.

6. *Age specific marital fertility rates (ASMFR)*. . . The average number of children born alive during the last year permarried women of a particular age group.

There are however, a few limitations of the above indices which are enunciated below:

1. In the Census, the question on any child born alive during last year was canvassed only for currently married women. It was felt that the question could not be canvassed to cover up the single widowed or divorced women. There might have been some births during the last one year before the day of enumeration to women who might become widowed or divorced and were subsequently enumerated as such during enumeration. Again, there might have been a few unlawful births to other than currently married women during the last one before the day of enumeration. Such births would not have been netted.

2. Another class of births that would have been left out relating to the babies born during the last one year to mother who might have died before the enumeration period.

3. In calculating indices such as ASFR, TFR, GMFR and GFR the mid-year population should usually be used as the denominator. But, in absence of any data on deaths during the last year of females, the number of females classified by age groups as reported in the census has been used as the denominator without any adjustment.

The effect of the above three limitations would partly indicate the under estimate of the relevant fertility indices.

The following table of 10.1 gives the ASFR, ASMFR etc. by age group of females bearing fertility age of 15 to 49 for all areas and rural and urban separately for 1981 census.

TABLE 10.1

Fertility Indices of Nagaland, 1981

Age group	Age specific fertility rate			Age specific marital fertility rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	0.017	0.013	0.035	0.172	0.610	0.204
20—24	0.085	0.073	0.154	0.223	0.216	0.241
25—29	0.141	0.133	0.182	0.200	0.199	0.206
30—34	0.131	0.128	0.145	0.156	0.156	0.153
35—39	0.114	0.118	0.087	0.126	0.131	0.091
40—44	0.073	0.077	0.039	0.085	0.090	0.042
45—49	0.049	0.051	0.023	0.005	0.058	0.026
GMFR	..	..	..	148	145	164
TMFR	..	..	..	5.1	5.1	4.8
GFR	85	81	112	..	..	..
TFR	3.1	3.0	3.2	..	..	..

One can notice from the above table that the total fertility rate in the all areas, rural areas and urban areas are 3.1, 3.0 and 3.2 respectively. The highest ASFR (0.141) is found in age group 25—29 for total women. The highest ASMFR (0.223) is found in age group 20—24 for total currently married women.

In both the censuses of 1971 and 1981 the question on any birth during the last one year was canvassed for all currently married women. The reproductive age of currently married women in 1971 census was considered from 13 to 47 while in 1981 census the same has been considered from 15 to 49 of age. The data have presented in the tables accordingly in quinquennial ages. Thus the age groups as adopted in both the censuses do not tally and as such, the ASFR and ASMFR by age groups as derived from these two census are not strictly comparable. However, a comparable indices on GMFR and TMFR for both the censuses are presented in table 10.2.

TABLE 10.2

Religion wise GMFR and TMFR of Nagaland, 1981

Religion	Rural/ Urban	General marital fertility rate		Total marital fertility rate	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL RELIGIONS	**Rural**	**184**	**145 (78.80)**	**6.2**	**5.1 (82.26)**
	Urban	**326**	**164 (50.31)**	**9.2**	**4.8 (52.17)**
Christians	Rural	184	142 (77.17)	6.2	5.1 (82.26)
	Urban	376	170 (45.21)	11.2	5.2 (46.43)
Hindus	Rural	235	162 (68.94)	6.4	4.8 (75.00)
	Urban	284	156 (54.93)	7.3	4.4 (60.27)
Muslims	Rural	316	186 (58.86)	7.0	5.4 (77.14)
	Urban	390	185 (47.44)	12.1	5.2 (42.98)
Others	Rural	169	127 (75.15)	10.0	4.1 (41.00)
	Urban	224	225 (100.45)	24.3	6.8 (27.98)

NOTE : 1. The denominator for calculating the GMFR is married females in the age group 13–47 in 1971 and 15–49 in 1981.

2. Figures in brackets for the 1981 indicate the proportion (in per cent) of the 1981 level compared to the 1971 level and is indicative of the relative decline.

It is seen from the above table that the fertility has been declined in case of major religions from 1971 to 1981 in both for rural and urban areas of Nagaland. The quantum of decline in the rural areas has been recorded highest among the Muslims and in the urban areas among the Christians. The decline is comparatively higher in urban areas than that of rural areas.

The table 10.3 gives the GFR, GMFR, TFR and TMFR among the seven districts of Nagaland in 1981 Census

TABLE 10.3

GFR, GMFR, TFR ana TMFR by district, 1981

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
NAGALAND . .	**Total**	**85**	**148**	**3.05**	**5.09**
	Rural	**81**	**145**	**2.97**	**5.05**
	Urban	**112**	**164**	**3.32**	**4.82**
Kohima . . .	Total	116	181	3.90	5.80
	Rural	116	188	4.04	6.12
	Urban	115	162	3.35	4.81
Phek . .	T(R)	58	124	2.32	4.51
Wokha . . .	Total	66	124	2.35	4.37
	Rural	56	108	2.05	3.90
	Urban	141	227	4.55	6.32
Zunheboto . .	Total	77	147	2.90	5.18
	Rural	77	151	2.93	5.55
	Urban	71	116	2.60	3.55
Mokokchung . .	Total	59	112	4.08	4.25
	Rural	60	118	4.74	2.15
	Urban	51	88	1.61	2.58
Tuensang . .	Total	87	115	3.27	5.00
	Rural	83	140	3.16	4.82
	Urban	144	198	4.28	5.73
Mon . . .	Total	61	118	2.47	4.18
	Rural	61	101	2.25	3.65
	Urban	229	298	6.25	7.93

It is seen from the above table that the fertility rate is recorded very high in Kohima district for all the indices. Wokha is seen to have the lowest values of GFR and TFR in the rural areas of the state. Similarly, Mokokchung is seen to have the lowest values of GFR, GMFR and TMFR among the urban areas of the state.

The table 10.4 gives the average number of children ever born per ever married women by different religions in Nagaland.

TABLE 10.4

Average number of Children ever born per ever married women by religions in Nagaland

Religion	Total/ Rural/ Urban	AGE GROUPS							
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50†
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All religions	**Total**	**0.536**	**1.308**	**2.331**	**3.332**	**4.217**	**4.630**	**4.905**	**4.368**
	Rural	**0.518**	**1.262**	**2.290**	**3.289**	**4.196**	**4.623**	**4.900**	**4.362**
	Urban	**0.587**	**1.417**	**2.491**	**3.549**	**4.365**	**4.793**	**4.472**	**4.493**
Christians	Total	0.552	1.275	2.340	3.370	4.253	4.710	4.966	4.410
	Rural	0.528	1.227	2.222	3.314	4.216	4.689	4.959	4.421
	Urban	0.651	1.475	2.612	3.767	4.697	4.973	5.098	4.325
Hindus	Total	0.517	1.403	1.064	3.204	3.974	4.215	4.379	4.155
	Rural	0.506	1.405	2.347	3.232	4.090	4.123	4.217	3.936
	Urban	0.535	1.401	2.327	3.164	3.778	4.398	4.745	4.649
Muslims	Total	0.510	1.445	2.267	3.448	4.063	4.509	4.521	4.367
	Rural	0.429	1.357	2.263	3.409	4.226	4.386	4.491	4.402
	Urban	0.563	1.613	2.273	3.526	3.656	4.958	4.625	4.226
Others	Total	0.316	1.054	2.015	3.013	4.149	4.369	4.913	4.117
	Rural	0.343	1.052	2.014	3.002	4.128	4.368	4.919	4.121
	Urban	..	1.125	2.111	4.167	5.875	4.500	4.333	3.000

Naturally, the average number of children ever born per ever married females gradually increases with age and it is noticed from the above table that Nagaland has not followed strictly the same phenomenon. In age group 50 and above the average number of children ever born per ever married women has gone down as compared to the age group 45—49. The same trend is found in case of rural areas and among each religion for total, rural and urban areas. The average number is, however increased in urban areas of Nagaland in this age groups. The upward trend gets declined in the urban areas of Nagaland in age group 45—49 from the age group 40—44 which is also noticed in the urban areas among Muslims. The upward trends is found in urban areas among other religions and persuasions upto age group 35—39 after which the trend gets gradually declined.

Information on births during the last one year has been tabulated by order of birth. Questions on order of birth were not canvassed as such in the census but the data have been derived. If a women had reported having given birth to a child during the last one year and if the total number of children ever born to the woman was say six, then the last year's birth is assumed as order six. Such a classification of births by parity is extremely useful for a number of reasons. The first births occur to younger women and are free from problems of omission which characterise higher order births. Secondly, it is easier for a woman to report whether she gave birth to a live birth or not. Thirdly, if the reference period is interpreted correctly, easily detectable errors will appear. For instance, if the sum of the annual rates of first births were to exceed 100 per cent, it would probably indicate that the reference period exceeds the stipulated on year prior to the date of enumeration. Similarly, if the sum of the rates is only 60% or so, it would indicate that a period less than one year may have been considered. Even if women adopt family planning measures or postpone their marriage, they are likely to become mothers in their life time. Therefore, a low percentage could be interpreted partly as probably due to a shorter reference period having been taken into consideration, in addition to whatever omissions may have occurred.

The following table 10.5 give the data of ever married women having three or more children by age group and religion.

TABLE 10.5

Percentage of ever married females with three children or more by age groups and religion in Nagaland

Age Group	Stratum	All religions	Christians	Hindus	Muslims	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	**Total**	**60.05**	**62.35**	**47.42**	**42.96**	**60.41**
	Rural	**61.16**	**62.93**	**42.41**	**43.83**	**61.62**
	Urban	**52.71**	**56.70**	**47.17**	**41.01**	**49.02**
15—19	Total	1.96	2.24	1.50	2.01	..
	Rural	1.91	2.23	1.24	1.54	..
	Urban	21.04	22.52	1.89	1.56	..
20—24	Total	14.99	14.14	16.79	21.10	11.19
	Rural	13.78	12.83	16.91	19.58	10.78
	Urban	18.59	19.74	16.63	24.00	25.00
25—29	Total	36.50	43.09	61.02	39.95	33.52
	Rural	33.68	41.68	74.73	40.08	33.72
	Urban	47.46	51.01	42.62	39.75	22.22
30—34	Total	46.12	44.79	60.56	61.92	55.69
	Rural	41.77	41.68	59.35	62.90	55.24
	Urban	67.94	71.20	62.28	60.00	100.00
35—39	Total	75.40	76.17	70.35	74.44	72.85
	Rural	75.16	75.65	70.65	77.99	72.67
	Urban	77.06	81.18	69.83	65.63	87.50
40—44	Total	77.33	78.66	70.04	76.79	70.56
	Rural	77.32	78.62	68.40	76.14	70.53
	Urban	77.50	79.13	73.26	79.17	75.00
45—49	Total	78.82	79.76	71.52	73.24	76.22
	Rural	78.93	78.91	69.65	72.73	76.63
	Urban	77.39	78.68	75.77	75.00	33.33
50+	Total	70.07	70.77	65.66	69.62	66.65
	Rural	70.12	70.96	62.12	70.08	66.73
	Urban	69.09	64.75	74.72	56.74	42.86

It is seen from the above table that the percentage of ever married females with three children or more is higher with 60.05% in Nagaland. In case of rural and urban areas the percentages of the same are 61.16 and 52.71 respectively. The over all percentage of ever married females with three children or more is found highest among Christians with 62.35 and the lowest among Muslims with 42.96. The proportion is lower in age group 50 and above than that of the age group 35—49.

TABLE 10.6

Percentage distribution of ever married women by age groups in rural and urban areas separately

Age groups	All religions	Christians	Hindus	Muslims	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
		RURAL			
All ages	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Less than 15	0.20	0.19	0.30	0.73	0.07
15—19	2.21	1.71	6.12	14.24	0.64
20—24	8.26	7.21	18.24	20.89	4.91
25—29	13.99	13.53	20.17	19.14	9.42
30—34	12.88	12.84	14.24	13.59	10.81
05—39	13.25	13.58	11.48	11.61	11.96
34—44	10.83	11.16	7.62	6.43	11.96
45—49	10.02	10.44	6.22	4.02	11.48
50 and above	28.22	29.20	15.50	9.28	38.63
		URBAN			
All ages	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Less than 15	0.31	0.28	0.30	1.14	..
15—19	5.20	4.08	6.51	10.46	5.88
20—24	18.54	16.70	20.91	24.51	15.69
25—29	23.91	23.67	24.42	26.31	17.65
0—34	17.03	17.69	16.16	15.52	11.76
35—39	12.66	13.90	10.98	10.46	15.69
30—44	7.71	8.84	6.30	3.92	7.84
45—49	5.11	5.56	4.46	2.61	11.76
50 and above	9.40	9.12	9.86	5.07	13.73

It is seen from the above table that Nagaland does not encourage the early marriage as has been practised in other states of India. The percentage of ever married female in rural areas of Nagaland is only 0.20 while in urban areas is only 0.31 in ages below 15 of the total females below 20 years of age only 2.42% in rural areas and 5.51% in urban areas are ever married in Nagaland. Muslims are having the highest percentage with 14.97 in rural areas and 11.60 in urban areas of the ever married females in ages below 20.

CHAPTER XI

MIGRATION

Migration plays an important role in the field of population study. A place can gain its population either by birth or by inflow of population from other places. On the other hand, the place can lose its population either by death among its residents or by out-migrants. Migration can therefore, be noted as one of the major factors in changing the size and structure of the population. Both imigrants and emigrants can affect an area, its condition favourable or sometimes unfavourable.

Migrants data can be obtained from the two sources; one, from the place of birth and the other, from the place of last residence. Till 1961 Census, the data were collected and presented on the basis of the place of birth. But, in 1971 census the migration data were collected for the first time on the basis of place of last residence in addition to the question of place of birth. In 1981 census, the scope of enquiry on migration has further been widened by collecting the information or reasons for migration from place of last residence in addition to the information as collected in 1971 census.

On the basis of the above questions, a person is considered to be a migrant by place of birth if his birth place is other than the place where he is enumerated. Similarly, a person is considered to be the migrant by place of last residence if his place of last residence was other than the place of enumeration.

The migrants may be in-migrants and out-migrants. The persons who have come to the place of enumeration either by place of birth or by changing their normal residence from other place is considered as in-migrants while the persons going outside from the places of enumeration are considered as out-migrants. The data on out-migrants are not available at present for which analysis in this respect is not possible.

The total migrants by place of birth in Nagaland are 197,468 which constitute 25.48% to the total population according to 1981 census. The same in case of 1971 census was 17.91%. The male migrants in 1981 census are 117,636 constituting 28.28% of the male population and the female migrants are 79,832 constituting 22.24% of the female population.

The following table 11.1 shows the percentage distribution of Internal and International migrants with a comparative picture of 1971 and 1981 census.

TABLE 11.1

Distribution of Internal and International migrants in 1971 *and* 1981 *census (proportion in percent)*

Migration by place of birth	1971			1981		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Migrants within the state of enumeration (i.e. intrastate migrants) to total internal migrants	53.37	43.56	73.24	62.65	57.05	70.74
Migrants from other states in India (i.e. inter state migrants) to total internal migrants . .	46.63	56.44	26.76	37.35	42.95	29.26
3. Internal migrants to total migrants . .	87.22	85.84	90.15	93.74	92.99	94.83
4. International migrants to total migrants . .	12.78	14.16	9.85	6.26	7.01	5.17

One can see from the above table that out of total migrants in 1981 census 93.74% are internal migrants and 6.26% are international migrants. According to 1971 census the corresponding percentages were 87.88 and 12.76 respectively. Among male migrants in 1981 census, internal migrants are 92.99% and international migrants are 7.01% against corresponding percentages of 85.84 and 14.16 in

1971 census. Similarly, among female migrants in 1981 census, internal migrants are 94.83% against 90.15% in 1971 and international migrants are 5.17% in 1981 against 9.85% in 1971 census. The overall international migrants are decreased while the internal migrants are increased.

Out of 774,930 population of Nagaland 69,137 persons' place of birth are from different states of India but outside Nagaland which constitute 8.92%. Internal migrants are those whose birth place may either be within the state of enumeration or from the other states of India. Of the total internal migrants 62.65% persons' birth place is within the state of enumeration in 1981 census but in 1971 census it was 53.37%. The rest are from other states of India.

The following table 11.2 shows the migrants by place of birth within the state of enumeration distributed between elsewhere in the district of enumeration and from other districts of Nagaland, from the other states of India and from outside India for 1971 and 1981 separately.

TABLE 11.2

Migrants by place of birth (proportion in per cent)

Place of birth	1971			1931		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Migrants born within the state of enumeration to total migrants	46.47	37.30	66.02	58.72	53.06	67.08
(a) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	37.47	29.35	54.78	42.01	37.15	49.19
(b) Migrants born in other districts of the state to total migrants . .	9.00	7.95	11.24	16.71	15.91	17.89
2. Migrants born in other states to total migrants .	40.61	48.34	24.12	35.01	39.94	27.76
3. Migrants born in other countries to total migrants	12.76	14.00	9.85	6.26	7.01	5.17

There are a total of 197,468 persons in Nagaland who were born outside the place of enumeration in 1981 census as against 92,359 persons in 1971 census. It is noticed from the above table that the number of migrants born within Nagaland has gone up from 46.47% in 1971 census to 58.72% in 1981 census to their corresponding total migrants. The upward trend is noticed more in case of males from 37.30% in 1971 to 53.06% in 1981 while in case of females the trend is almost marginal from 66.02% 1971 to 67.08% in 1981. The upward trend is not noticed in its distributing factors in the females of born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. But the percentage of migrants born in other states of India beyond Nagaland to total migrants has gone down from 40.61% in 1971 to 35.01% in 1981. The same trend is also noticed in case of migrants born in the countries outside India from 12.76% in 1971 to 6.26% in 1981.

As has been mentioned earlier that the migration data has also been collected on the basis of place of last residence, a comparable data on migrants of place of last residence are presented for the year 1971 and 1981 in the following table, 11.3.

TABLE 11.3

Migrants by place of last residence (Proportions in per cent)

Place of last residence	1971			1981		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants within the state enumeration to total migrants . .	50.42	43.02	66.37	64.62	60.15	71.22
(*i*) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	40.08	33.17	54.95	48.04	44.00	54.00
(*ii*) Migrants who have resided in other districts of the state to total migrants . .	10.34	9.85	11.42	16.58	16.15	17.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants	38.78	45.40	24.56	31.18	35.24	25.18
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants	10.43	11.07	9.05	4.20	4.61	3.60

It is noticed from the above table that out of the total migrants by place of last residence 64.62% moved within the state of Nagaland, out of which 48.04% from elsewhere in district of enumeration and 16.58% from other districts of Nagaland. 31.18% of the total migrants are from outside Nagaland but other states of India and 4.20% are from outside India.

Out of 4.20% of the total migrants returned from the other countries outside India 3.45% are from Nepal, 0.38% from Bangladesh, 0.28% from Burma, 0.05% from Pakistan and 0.02% each from Bhutan and China. A negligible percentage has been noticed in the case of Afghanistan, Japan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom and elsewhere in countries in Europe.

Out of total male migrants 60.15% are migrants within the state of enumeration of which 40.00% are elsewhere in district of enumeration and 16.15% are from other districts of the state. Of the total male migrants 35.24% are from other states of India and 4.61% are from outside India.

Of the total female migrants 71.22% are from within the state of enumeration of which 54.00% are from within the district of enumeration and 17.22% from other district of the state. 25.18% of the total female migrants are from other states of India and 3.60% are from outside India.

It is noticed that the movement of residence has been increased significantly for both the sexes in 1981 over 1971 in case of migrants within the state of enumeration. The male migrants from other states of India have been decreased by 10.16% while the female is slightly increased by 0.62%. Migrants from other countries have been decreased in 1981 from 1971 both for males and females.

The following table 11.4 shows the decadal growth rate of general population, migrants and the immobile population during 1971-1981.

TABLE 11.4

Decadal (1971-81) growth rate of general, migrant and immobile population by sex as per place of birth in Nagaland

Total/Rural/ Urban	Males			Females		
	General	Mig-rants	Immo-bile	General	Mig-rants	Immo-bile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total . . .	50.65	86.83	39.96	49.36	170.25	32.43
Rural . . .	42.93	108.22	31.71	38.46	167.60	25.59
Urban . . .	103.97	59.42	272.04	197.45	176.06	224.81

From the above table it is noticed that the percentage decadal growth rates during 1971-1981 for general population, migrants and immobile population among total males in all areas have been recorded as 50.65%, 86.83% and 31.96% respectively. In case of female the growth rates for the same categories of population were 49.36%, 170.25% and 32.43% respectively. The growth rates for general, migrants and immobile population for males in rural areas have been recorded as 42.93%, 108.22% and 31.71% respectively, while the rates for urban areas were 103.97%, 59.42% and 272.04% respectively. The growth rates for the general, migrants and immobile female population in rural areas during the decade have been recorded as 38.46%, 167.60% and 25.59% respectively, while for urban areas the same have been recorded as 197.45%, 176.06% and 224.81% respectively

It is also noticed that rural males migrants are more mobile than the urban males. Conversly, rural females are less mobile than urban females. Again the mobility of population has been increased much from rural areas while the trend is decreased from urban areas. The same trend of mobility has also been noticed in case of female population.

The stream of migration flows in four ways such as rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural. These flows are shown in the following table 11.5 on the basis of internal migrants classified by place of birth for 1971 and 1981 censuses separately.

TABLE 11.5

Rural-urban composition of internal migrants by place of birth

Place of birth	Place of enumeration					
	1971			1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A TOTAL INTERNAL MIGRANTS						
1. *With in the State*						
Total	42,989 (100.00)	32,755 (76.19)	10,234 (23.81)	115 961 (100.00)	81,263 (70.08)	34,698 (29.92)
Rural	40,768 (94.83)	31,452 (73.16)	9,316 (21.67)	10,307 (86.50)	72,806 (62.78)	27,501 (23.72)
Urban	2,066 (4.81)	1,253 (2.92)	813 (1.89)	15,406 (13.29)	8,266 (7.13)	7,140 (6.16)
2. *In other states of India*						
Total	37,564 (100.00)	15,655 (41.68)	21,909 (58.32)	69,137 (100.00)	39,004 (56.42)	30,133 (43.58)
Rural	28,069 (74.72)	11,765 (31.32)	16,304 (43.40)	46,079 (66.65)	29,337 (42.43)	16,742 (24.22)
Urban	9,346 (24.88)	3,858 (10.27)	5,488 (14.61)	22,674 (32.80)	9,361 (13.54)	13,313 (19.26)
B. TOTAL MALE INTERNAL MIGRANTS						
1. *Within the State*						
Total	23,488 (100.00)	17,796 (75.77)	5,692 (24.23)	62,412 (100.00	4,296 (68.57)	19,616 (31.43)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	22,108 (94.12)	16 933 (72.09)	5,175 (22.30)	53,976 (66.48)	38,209 (61.22)	15,767 (25.26)
Urban	1,262 (5.37)	818 (3.48)	444 (1.89)	8,297 (13.29)	4,488 (7.19)	3,810 (6.10)
2. *In other states of India*						
Total	30,439 (100.00)	12,037 (39.54)	18,402 (60.46)	46,982 (100.00)	25,805 (53.93)	211,177 (45.07)
Rural	23,640 (77.66)	9,187 (30.18)	14,453 (47.48)	32,295 (68.74)	19,777 (42.10)	12,518 (26.64)
Urban	6,689 (21.98)	2,822 (9.27)	3,867 (12.71)	14,402 (30.66)	5,791 (12.33)	8,611 (8.33)3
C. TOTAL FEMALE INTERNAL MIGRANTS						
1. *Within the State*						
Total	19,501 (100.00)	14 959 (76.71)	4,542 (23.29)	53,549 (100.00)	38,467 (71.82)	15,082 (28.18)
Rural	18,660 (95.69)	14,519 (74.45)	4,141 (21.24)	46,331 (86.52)	34,597 (64.61)	11,734 (21.91)
Urban	804 (4.12)	435 (2.23)	369 (1.89)	7,109 (13.28)	3,779 (7.06)	3,330 (6.22)
2. *In other states of India*						
Total	7,125 (100.00)	3,618 (50.78)	3,507 (49.22)	22,155 (100.00)	13,199 (59.58)	8,956 (40.42)
Rural	4,429 (62.16)	2,578 (36.18)	1,851 (25.98)	13,784 (62.22)	9,560 (43.15)	4,226 (19.07)
Urban	2,656 (37.29)	1,036 (14.54)	1,621 (22.75)	8,272 (37.34)	3,570 (16.12)	4,702 (21.22)

It is noticed from the above table that out of the total intra state migrants of 1,85,099 persons in 1981 census 70.08% are found in rural and 29.92% in urban areas of Nagaland. 62.78% are migrants from rural to rural areas, 7.13% from urban to rural areas, 23.72% from rural to urban areas and 6.16% from urban to urban areas. A significant fall of 10.38% in the rural to rural, increase of 4.21% in the urban to rural and 4.27% in the category of urban to urban migrants has been found during 1971 and 1981 censuses.

Of the total population of 69,137 in 1981 census, the birth place of 42.43% population were in the rural areas of the different states of India and enumerated in the rural areas of Nagaland. Of these inter-state migrants, 13.54% were from urban to rural, 24.22% from rural to urban and 19.26% from urban to urban. In case of male inter-state migrants 42.10% moved from rural to rural, 12.23% from urban to rural, 26.64% from rural to urban and 8.33% from urban to urban. Out of 22,155 females inter-state migrants, 43.15% from rural to rural, 16.12% from urban to rural, 19.07% from rural to urban and 21.22% from urban to urban.

Out of total 62,412 male intra-state migrants according to 1981 census, 61.22% moved from rural to rural, 7.19% from urban to rural, 25.26% from rural to urban and 6.10% from urban to urban. On the other hand, of the total 53,549 female intra-state migrants, 64.62% moved from rural to rural, 7.06% from urban to rural, 21.91% from rural to urban and 6.22% from urban to urban areas of Nagaland.

The rural-urban components of migrants based on place of last residence are shown below. The table 11.6 shows the internal migrants for 1971 and 1981 census.

TABLE 11.6

Rural-urban composition of internal migrants by place of last residence

Place of last residence	Place of enumeration					
	1971			1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. TOTAL INTERNAL MIGRANTS						
1. *Within the State*						
Total	46,317 (100.00)	35,436 (76.51)	10,881 (23.49)	128,786 (100.00)	90,218 (70.05)	38,568 (29.95)
Rural	42,993 (92.82)	33,328 (71.95)	9,665 (20.87)	102,263 (79.68)	76,702 (59.56)	25,921 (20.12)
Urban	3,195 (6.90)	2,100 (4.53)	1,095 (2.37)	25,841 (20.06)	13,258 (10.29)	12,583 (9.77)
. *In other states of India*						
Total	35,264 (100.00)	13,642 (38.39)	21,982 (61.71)	62,139 (100.00)	34,222 (55.07)	27,917 (44.93)
Rural	25,351 (71.16)	9,841 (27.62)	15,510 (43.54)	40,404 (65.02)	25,946 (41.75)	14,458 (23.27)
Urban	10,080 (28.30)	3,717 (10.44)	6,363 (17.86)	21,434 (34.49)	8,053 (12.96)	13,381 (21.53)
B. TOTAL MALE INTERNAL MIGRANTS						
1. *Within the State*						
Total	26,976 (100.00)	20,709 (76.77)	62,678 (23.23)	71,476 (100.00)	48.982 (68.53)	22,494 (31.47)

Rural	24,580 (92.12)	19,085 (70.75)	5,495 (20.37)	55,988 (78.33)	41,015 (57.38)	14,973 (20.95)
Urban	2,300 (8.53)	1,617 (6.00)	683 (2.53)	15,308 (21.42)	7,830 (10.96)	7,478 (10.46)
2. *In other states of India*						
Total	28,467 (100.00)	10,124 (35.56)	18,343 (64.44)	41,879 (100.00)	22,487 (53.70)	19,392 (46.30)
Rural	21,062 (73.99)	7,382 (25.93)	13,680 (48.06)	27,931 (66.69)	17,313 (41.34)	10,618 (25.35)
Urban	7,248 (25.46)	2,664 (9.36)	4,584 (16.10)	13,731 (32.79)	5,006 (11.95)	8,725 (20.84)
C. Total Female Internal Migrants						
Within the State						
Total	19,341 (100.00)	14,727 (76.14)	4,614 (23.86)	57,130 (100.00)	41,236 (71.95)	16,074 (28.05)
Rural	18,413 (95.20)	14,243 (73.64)	4,170 (21.56)	46,635 (81.37)	35,687 (62.26)	10,948 (19.10)
Urban	895 (4.63)	483 (2.50)	412 (2.13)	10,533 (18.38)	5,428 (9.47)	5,105 (8.91)
2. *In other states of India*						
Total	7,157 (100.00)	3,518 (49.15)	3,639 (50.85)	20,260 (100.00)	11,735 (57.92)	8,5125 (42.08)
Rural	4,289 (59.93)	2,459 (34.36)	1,830 (25.57)	12,473 (61.56)	8,633 (42.61)	3,840 (18.95)
Urban	2,832 (39.57)	1,053 (14.71)	1,779 (24.86)	7,703 (38.02)	3,047 (15.04)	4,656 (22.98)

The table 11.6 shown above reveals that out of total 128,786 internal migrants of 1981 census 59.56% were from rural to rural, 10.29% from urban to rural, 20.12% from rural to urban and 9.77% from urban to urban. Out of the total intra-state male migrants of 71,476 persons, 57.38% were from rural to rural, 10.96% from urban to rural, 23.27% from rural to urban and 10.46% from urban to urban. Similarly, out of the total 57,310 inter-state female migrants. 62.27% moved from rural to rural, 9.47% moved from urban to rural. 19.10% moved from rural to urban and 8.91% moved from urban to urban.

Of the total 62,139 inter-state migrants 41.75% moved from rural to rural, 12.96% from urban to rural, 23.27% from rural to urban and 21.53% moved from urban to urban. Out of 41.879 inter-state male migrants, 41.34% moved from rural to rural, 11.95% moved from urban to rural, 25.35% moved from rural to urban and 20.84% moved from urban to urban. Again out of total 20,260 female inter-state migrants, 42.61% moved from rural to rural 15.04% from urban to rural, 18.95% from rural to urban and 22.98% moved from urban to urban.

Among total intra-state migrants 79.68% moved from rural in 1981 census against 92.82% in 1971. The urban percentage was 20.06% in 1981 against 6.90% in 1971. The male rural intra-migrants in 1981 was 78.33% against 91.12% in 1971, while the female percentage was 81.37% in 1981 against 95.20% in 1971. Obviously the reverse situation has been noticed in case of urban intra migrants. The male intra-migrants of urban was 21.42% in 1981 against 8.53% in 1971, while in case of urban female percentage was 18.38% in 1981 against 4.63% in 1971. The declining movement in rural areas and increasing movement in urban areas in case of intra-migrants was partly due to the creation of four new towns during 1971—1981.

In case of total inter state migrants, 65.02% moved from rural areas in 1981 against 71.16% in 1971. The male percentage of which was 66.69% in 1981 against 73.99% in 1971 and female percentage was 61.56% in 1981 against 57.93% in 1971. The reverse situation has been observed in case of inter state migrants from urban areas.

TABLE 11.7

Statement showing the reason for migration

Last residence	Total migrants	Employment	Education	Family moved	Marriage age	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Total migrant	199,299 (100.00)	46,121 (23.14)	16,158 (8.11)	70,259 (35.25)	14,475 (7.26)	52,286 (26.24)
2. Within the state of enumeration to total migrants	128,786 (100.00)	25,115 (19.50)	14,344 (11.14)	47,483 (36.87)	9,958 (7.73)	31,886 (24.76)
3. States in India beyond the state of enumeration to total migrants	62,139 (100.00)	18,567 (29.88)	1,691 (2.72)	20,169 (32.46)	4,037 (6.50)	17,675 (28.44)
4. Other countries beyond India to total migrants	8,374 (100.00)	2,439 (29.13)	123 (1.47)	2,607 (31.13)	480 (5.73)	2,725 (32.54)

The table 11.7 above gives reasons for migration based on last residence. This question was asked for the first time through census questionnaire of 1981 census. Out of 1,99,299 total migrants, 23.14% of them in migrated for employment, 8.11% for education, 35.25% for family moved 7.26% for marriage and the rest 'others' constitute 26.24%. Out of 1,99,299 total in migrants based on last residence, 1,28,786 persons were enumerated within the state of enumeration and the reason 'family moved' constitutes the highest proportion of 36.87% followed by 'others' constituting 24.76%. Among the 62,139 in-migrants from other states of India the reason 'family moved' tops the list with 32.46% followed by the reason 'employment' with 29.88% and 'others' with 28.44%. In case of 8,374 migrants coming from other countries beyond India the reason 'others' tops the list with 32.54% closely followed by 'family moved' with 31.13% and employment with 29.13%. Thus we can say that main reason for migration were due to 'family moved' closely followed by 'others' and 'employment'.

CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY

Nagaland, the 16th state of the Indian Union is situated on the north eastern corner of our country. This tiny state came into lime light when it attained full fleged statehood on 1st December, 1963. Since then our state never looked behind and marched forward alongwith other states on the path of progress and nation building.

According to 1981 census our state was inhabited by 774,930 persons spread over seven districts covering 16,579 km. sq. land area. Our state is one of the smallest states of Indian Union occupying 21st position in regard to population (0.11%) as per 1981 census. In other words, out of every 884 persons in our country one hails from Nagaland. The average density of population of our state is 47 persons per km. sq. as compared to All India figure of 216. Though density of our state is quite low compared to other states of our country but when we compare the same figure for the years 1961 and 1971 it was only 22 and 31 respectively. There are 143,399 occupied residential houses in our state to accomodate 774,930 persons. The average size of household has also gone up from 4.60 in 1961 to 4.96 in 1971 and 5.18 in 1981.

In our country nearly 77% of the population live in over half a million villages and the remaining 23% in urban areas according to 1981 census. In case of our state 84% of our population live in 1,112 villages spread over 69 circles and the remaining 16% in seven towns. In Naga societies village is the main pivot on which the activities of each individual revolve according to social norms and traditions of villages. Every village is a Democratic Republic where customs and traditions reign supreme.

The number of females per 1000 males have been gradually going down all over India. Till 1951, our state had maintained a favourable sex-ratio with 999 females per 1000 males. A sharp fall in sex-ratio has been observed from 1961

onwards. The sex-ratio is going down from 933 in 1961 to 871 in 1971 and 863 in 1981. At national level the sex-ratio has slightly improved from 930 in 1971 to 934 in 1981.

Since 1961 the population of our state has been growing at a fast rate. The growth rate during the last decade 1971– 81 being the highest experienced so far. The net annual increase in the population during 1971—81 was 25,848 against previous 1961—71 of 14,725 persons. If this rate of growth continuous unabated it is likely that Nagaland will double its population by the turn of this century. According to Expert Committee on population Projections' report the projected population of Nagaland has been worked out at 11,37,100 in 1991 and 15,71,500 in 2001.

This abnormal growth rate is the result of rapidly declining death rate with a clear stationary birth rate. A sharp fall in death rate has been experienced all over the country due to discovery of preventive medicines resulting decline in infant and maternal mortality as well as various infectious diseases etc. The infant mortality has come down to 130 in our country whereas average expectation of life has gone up to 55 years. Conversely, there is hardly any change in the birth rate. It hovers round 35 per 1000 population.

Analysis of fertility data collected in 1981 census for Nagaland based on different measures of fertility viz. general fertility rate, general marital fertility rate, total fertility rate and total marital fertility rate reveals that there is a decline in fertility for major religious from 1971 to 1981 in both rural and urban areas. But decline is comparatively high in urban areas. Different indices of fertility reveal that Kohima district has higher fertility compared to other districts of the state. Percentage distribution of ever married women by age groups in rural and urban areas reveals that early marriage is not invogue in Nagaland.

The continuing high birth rate has resulted in the type age structure of our population which has a very wide base and a tappering of top. 36.8% of our population is in the young age group and 5.9% in the 60+ages. Together they make 42.7% which is a liability on the shoulders of our working age group population who constitute 56.9%.

The dependency ratio of our state works out to be 75 per 100 persons which is close to many developed countries of the world. However, there is no reason to feel happiness on this issue. In fact a large section of our people in the working age group in the village areas are engaged in agriculture. Most of the young boys and girls in the age group 15 and above are supposed to work in the field due to custom prevailing in the village society.

In the field of literacy, our state has achieved commendable progress during the span of last 20 years. The literacy rate of our state has increased from 17.91% in 1961 to 27.40% in 1981 and 42.57% in 1981. The percentage increase in literacy during the decades 1961—71 and 1971—81 was 52.99 and 55.36 respectively. Compared to other states, our state is undoubtedly enjoying comfortable position in the spread of literacy At national level literacy rate has gone up from 29.45% in 1971 to 36.23% in 1981. Still 64% of our country's population are illiterate. The wide gap between male and female literacy rate is persisting predominently both among the rural and urban areas of our country. In India 82% rural females are illiterate and the highest number of illiterate persons recorded 95% in the rural areas of Rajasthan in 1981. Our state ranks 5th in the literacy among the states though 70% of our rural females are still illiterate. Conversely, 70% of our urban males are literate.

There are only 9% of the population of our state as per 1981 census who speak languages listed in the schedule-VIII to the constitution of India and the remaining 91% speak local languages/mother tongues. Accordingly, the speakers of Bengali language top the list and constitute 3.45% of the total population in the state. It is followed by the speakers of Hindi 3.13%, Assamese 1.62% and the rest are even below 0.5%. Besides various languages/mother tongues spoken locally by the majority population, there is a communication language among the people of the state called 'Nagamese'. It is mixture of Assamese, Bengali, Hindi and Nepali languages.

The religious composition of our state reveals that 80% of the total population are the followers of Christianity. The Hinduism constitutes 14% of the total population followed by the Islam 1.52%. The followers of 'other religions' constitute 3.59% according to 1981 census.

The Schedule Tribe population constitutes 84% of the total population of our state. It was 88.61% recorded in 1971 census. Out of 650,885 Schedule Tribe population of our state. 332,943 were males and 317,942 were females as per 1981 census. Among the districts, the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe population 95.24% was found in Zunheboto and the lowest being recorded at 65.53% in Kohima district.

Among the states, Nagaland tops the list in work participation rate with 47.53% followed by Sikkim 46.60% Meghalaya 43.44% etc. It is interesting to note that the above three topper states are totally hilly and located in the north eastern part of our country. Our neighbouring union territory Arunachal Pradesh which is also a completely hilly state has the highest work participation rate of 49.61% in the country. Interestingly, except Sikkim the remaining states are mostly inhabited by tribal population. The plausible cause for higher work participation rate in these areas may be due to the fact that tribal economy is based on purely agriculture and it cannot sustain a large number of population without high work participation rate. Nagaland is a tribal state and the mainstay of the people being cultivation, both the sexes work hard equally in their respective fields. Inspite of this, there exists sex differentials in the work participation rate in our state. Industrial classification of worker reveals that about 73% of our main workers were engaged in cultivation and the 26.51% were in other works. Besides this, our entire state is rugged and rocky and agricultural potential is not high. There is not sufficient land for cultivation because shifting cultivation is the chief livelihood for the people of the state. The state Government has taken up various schemes under the 5 years plan like land reclaimation, soil conservation, land development and irrigation. Unless our cultivators take to permanent cultivation the state economy will not improve. Absence of industrial units due to absence of basic minerals is a serious impediments to industrial development. The real progress cannot be achieved unless we shift from primitive way of cultivation to modern techniques as well as adoption of small scale industrialisation like our neighbouring states.

There are a total of 197,468 persons in Nagaland who were born outside the place of enumeration in 1981 census as against 92,359 persons in 1971 census. It reveals that the number of migrants born with Nagaland has gone up from

46.47% in 1971 census to 58.72% in 1981 census to the corresponding total migrants. The upward trend is noticed more in case of males from 37.30% in 1971 to 53.06% in 1981. While in case of females the trend is almost marginal from 66.02% in 1971 census to 67.8% in 1981. Out of total migrants 93.74% are internal migrants and the remaining 6.26% are international migrants in the state. Out of 774,930 population of Nagaland 69,137 persons' place of birth are from different states of India but outside Nagaland which constitute 8.92%.

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